Bombay Gazette,
ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS,
No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

Newspaper, Book, Job and Fancy Printing of every description executed in the best style. Estimates forwarded on application.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,061—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JUNE 16, 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK
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UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing, 6-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th June.	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
25th ,,	DEVANHA	8092	PERSIA	7951
2nd July	OORANA	6610	.....	...
9th ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
14th ,,	ARABIA	7902	.....	...
23rd ,,	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10513
30th ,,	CALEDONIA	7388	.....	...
6th August	SALSETTE	6003	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
20th ,,	SALSETTE	6003	MONGOLIA	9505
27th ,,	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a.m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M., for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay, fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	7th July 1910.
DUMBEA	5,585	Rebufat	4th Augt ,,
SYDNEY	4,118	Marnen	1st Sept. ,,
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th Sept. ,,
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. ,,
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. ,,
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	22nd Dec. ,,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
SYDNEY	4,118	Magnen	17th June 1910.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	15th July 1910.

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
TRIESTE	5095	S. Climack	1st July
MARQ. BACQUEHEM	4396	.....	1st August
KOSMOS	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOSMOS	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th ,,
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
BRESSINZ	3894	A. de Fabris	16th ,,

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
CHINA	6917	G. Bergullian	28th June
F. FERDINAND	6946	E. Gobol	28th July
CHINA	6917	G. Bergullian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice..... Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675 to 750 *
Saloon Class to London..... ,, 545 ,, 685 *
Saloon Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 ,, 1030 *
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice 350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back..... ,, 525
Intermediate Class to London ..... ,, 445
Intermediate Class to London and back ,, 715
* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice ..... Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back ..... ,, 675
Single Class to London ..... ,, 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back ..... ,, 865 to 945 *
* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
SILESIA	E. Reisenleich	5150	24th June 1910.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LINGA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 17th June, at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KABARA," 1,195 tons, on Thursday, 16th June, sailing (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bunder, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on Monday, 20th June calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

A STEAMER sailing on or about the 2nd July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

15th June, 1910.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE — Booked by all Lines. Continental Railway Tickets procured.

PASSAGES VIA JAPAN AND AMERICA — Booked by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.

BERTHS HANDBOOK — Carefully selected.

PASSENGERS — With full particulars, sent gratis on application.

CIRCULAR NOTES — Met on arrival.

BANK NOTES, Drafts, and Sovereigns at Current Rates.

CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co,
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Bosaares	11000	...	June 18
B. Merton Hall	6700	...	June 25
B. Newby Hall	7500	June 22	...
C. City of Glasgow	9500	...	July 26
C. City of Calcutta	11000	...	July 30
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 11

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	June 18th	July 11
*C. City of Manchester	8900	,, 29	,, 26
*B. City of Lucknow	8900	July 30	Aug. 26
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	,, 22	,, 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8900	,, 26	,, 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN

TO

MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. H. L. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. References kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.
INSURANCES of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Tuticorin,	Newara-Eliya.
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Aden (Camp.)
Madras,	Cochin,	Aden, (Steamer Point)
Karachi,	Rangoon,	Zanzibar,
Lahore	Mandalay,	Mombasa,
Amritsar,	Colombo,	Nairobi,
Delhi,	Kandy	Entebbe,
Cawnpore		

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Medan Deli Sumatra	Foochow
Bombay	Singapore	Saigon
Karachi	Klang (F. M. States,)	Seremban (F. M States.)
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor (Do.)	
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Soerabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manilla	Yokohama
Thaiping (Perak)	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Ipoh (Perak)	Honkong	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and under take general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34. J. S. BRUCE,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Acting Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
MOTILAL MANSIONS, Apollo St., BOMBAY

BRANCHES:
Mumbadevi, Ahmedabad, Karachee, Calcutta and Rangoon.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed 4 per cent. Rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL OANI,
Managing Director.

EVERY MAN HIS OWN WEATHER OBSERVER.

IN the present day there is no doubt an increasing appreciation for such instruments as will enable observers to foretell weather changes. The interest thus shown by the public has to a considerable extent helped to push forward the manufacture of Barometers of every description. Those we are at present offering are not in expensive forms of cases, but they are nevertheless elegant in appearance and compact enough to find appropriate places on a wall in any home; and we offer them at such prices as will place them within the reach of everybody.

THE BAROMETER is an absolute
"WEATHER WARNER for WEATHER WATCHERS."
It raises no false alarms.

Circular 6½ ins. diameter.	Visible aneroid movement	Oak case	Rs. 15-8
,, 8 ins. ,,	,, ,,	,,	Rs. 22
,, 9 ins. ,,	,, ,,	,,	Rs. 30
,, 5½ ins. ,,	,, ,,	Nickel case	Rs. 30
Banjo shape, length 18 ins. dial 3½	Carved case	...	Rs. 18

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.
JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS, BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF MINTO, G. M. S. I., G. M. I. E.,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
Telegraphic address: "Marcks," Bombay, Telephone No. 189.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund..... $ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund..... £ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

AMOY	JOHORE, (Malay Peninsula.)	PENANG
BANGKOK	KOBE	RANGOON
BATAVIA	KUALA LUMPUR (Federated Malay States.)	SAIGON
BOMBAY	LONDON	SAN FRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	LYONS	SHANGHAI
CANTON	MALACCA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO	MANILA	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW	NAGASAKI	TIENTSIN
HAMBURG	NEW YORK	YOKOHAMA
HANKOW	PEKING	YLOILO
HONGKONG		
IPOH (Federated Malay States.)		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE,
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL
Rs. 1,00,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per hlf year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a., rules on applications.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

O. M. BARNES,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ..... ,, 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Liaoyang	Ryojun Port
Changchung	Lyons	Arthur
Dairen (Dairy)	Mukden	Peking
Hankow	Nagasaki	San Francisco
Honolulu	Newchwang	Shanghai
Hongkong	New York	Tiehling
Kobe	Osaka	Tientsin
London		Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort Bombay

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)
RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownagar.)
KHATSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khatsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM CAMIMTOOLA, C. I. E.
R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application,

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 17,62,500
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 3,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.
Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
68 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

REDUCED PRICES. (Offer No. 2.)

OPEN FROM 1st to 15th JUNE.

OAKES & CO.'S CIGARS.

Gymkhanas	...	per 50	5	8	Anglo Indian No. 1	per 100	33	8
Empires	...	,, 50	4	4	Anglo Indian No. 2	,, 100	33	8
Golcondas No. 1		,, 50	3	4	Vishnus Longs	,, 100	33	8
Supers, No. 1	...	,, 50	2	4	Vishnus Shorts	,, 100	33	8
Supers, No. 2	...	,, 50	2	2	Oriental Cheroots	,, 100	33	8
Supers, No. 2	...	,, 100	4	0	Little Indians	,, 50	1	6
Bahadur Bouquets, No. 1	,, 50	3	0	Kimberlies	...	,, 50	3	0

As the above are in limited quantity only and as we are anxious to see that our regular Customers receive the full benefit we reserve the right of not supplying at all if the orders received appear to us as NOT Bona-fide.

N. B.—TRADE WILL NOT BE SUPPLIED.
Upcountry orders by V. P. Post or Rail.

CIGAR MERCHANTS. D. MERWAN & Co., MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

QUININE ELIXIR
(ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE.—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM
MONGINI BROTHERS,
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake 150° in cases
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Monkey 125° ,, ,,
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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

CLARKE'S B. 41 PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p. m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

LADY TYPIST WANTED.

WANTED A LADY TYPIST, one with knowledge of correspondence preferred. Apply No. 4, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE OFFICES of THE CAXTON PRINTING WORKS and THE ENGLISH MAIL, have been REMOVED to CAXTON HOUSE, FREKE ROAD, near Marshall's Building.

G. CLARIDGE & CO.,
Proprietors.

Post Box No. 210. Telephone No. 63.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that the AGENTS and MASTER of BARQUE "RADIANT" will NOT BE RESPONSIBLE for DEBTS INCURRED by the crew.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,
J. A. BRANDON,
Attorney,
Agents for Barque "Radiant."

Bombay, June 9th, 1910.

THE G. I. P. Ry. Co. are prepared to receive tenders for construction of the APPROACH ROADS, ABUTMENTS and PIER FOUNDATIONS of the (Elphinstone) Carrol Road Overbridge. Full particulars of the work together with the Specification and Schedule of work can be obtained on application to the Undersigned, to whom all Tenders should be submitted in Sealed covers on or before 2 o'clock (S. T.), on MONDAY, the 11th day of July, 1910. None but first class Contractors need apply.

E. W. BRYANT, M. I. C. E.,
Engineer-in-Charge,
Bombay Works Division,
G. I. P. RY., Matunga.

EAST INDIAN ROSEWOOD.

TENDERS are invited on or before 21st June, 1910, for the PURCHASE of 700 tons of INDIAN ROSEWOOD LOGS, ready for immediate delivery.

For particulars apply to
THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER,
N. D. Kanara, Belgaum.

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SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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THE VENDING SYNDICATE LIMITED.
25, OLD BROAD STREET, London, E. C., England.
Telegraphic Address Quindecim, London.
McNeills Code (1908 Edition)
AGENTS WANTED.

E. F. ALLBLESS LEPER HOME, TROMBAY.

IS OPEN to LEPERS of all Castes and Creeds. Efficient Medical attendance with the latest scientific methods of treatment. Feeding and Clothing free of charge. No interference with the religious beliefs. For admission, apply to—

D. A. D'MONTE, M.D.,
Honorary Secretary and Treasurer,
E. F. Allbless Leper Home, Trombay.

JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

Price List and Sample Free on Application.

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.
FORT, BOMBAY.

HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,
LONDON, S. W., ENGLAND.

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ELECTRICALLY lighted throughout day and night. Moderate Tariff. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents). Turkish Bath.

INCLUSIVE TERMS FROM 12s. PER DAY.

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Proprietor.

AQUILA TONIC.

(Bases: Phosphates and Vegetable Albumen.) Refreshes the tired Brain; vitalizes the systems; restores lost Memory, and Health shattered through overexertion or through "excesses."

MASTER BUILDER of impaired Tissues and dedish Nerves. A marvellous BRAIN FOOD.

Per Bottle, Rs. 3-8.

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NEW and complete living picture of the Stately
FUNERAL
Procession of His Late Majesty Edward VII.
A SOUVENIR
of the Great Ceremony will be given away at all three shows on
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in the form of a Key of the Procession giving names and positions of all persons and public bodies represented.

Packed Houses—Book in Advance.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
TIMES AND PRICES AS USUAL.

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LONDON OLD TOM GIN,
"SOFT AS CREAM,"
Guaranteed absolutely Pure.

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MESSRS. DANISON & CO.,
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PILSENER BEER,
The best Refresher in India.
Insist upon having the original Brand.
Refuse Substitutes.
To be had of all WINE DEALERS.

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS, BOMBAY.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, on should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, he world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has [illegible] y ears reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from al impurities, from whatever cause arising. SUC

SCROFULA,	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY,	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA,	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'" —June 13, 1908

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR:
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE

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THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette Ld."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

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TO BE LET, from 1st June, large, airy, up to date OFFICES in Wheeler's Building, Hornby Road. Apply A. H. WHEELER & Co., on premises.

NEVER FOUND OUT OF ORDER.—"I am glad to inform you that I have used Singer's Oscillating Machine for last 10 years, and during that time never found it out of order," and even now it works as if it were quite new. Mrs. L. ALMEIDA, Girgaum, Bombay.

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ACCESSORIES, SPARES, ETC.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

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DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW or OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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This is the age of research and experiment, when all nature, so to speak, is ransacked by the scientific for the comfort and luxury of man. Science has indeed made giant strides during the past century, and among the—by no means least important—discoveries in medicine comes that of,

THERAPION.

Unquestionably the most reliable Patent Medicine ever introduced, it has been used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, Maisonneuve, the well-known Chassaignac, and indeed by all who are regarded as authorities in such matters, including the celebrated Lallemand and Ross, by whom it was some time since uniformly adopted, and that it is worthy the attention of those who require such a remedy there is no doubt. From the time of Asiatic downwards, a potent agent in the removal of these diseases has (like the famed philosopher's stone) been the object of search of some hopeful, generous minds; and far beyond the mere power—if such could ever have been discovered—of transmuting the baser metals into gold is surely the discovery of a remedy so potent as to replenish the failing energies of the confirmed *roué* in the one case, and in the other so effectually, speedily and safely to expel from the system without the aid, or even the knowledge of, a second party, the poisons of acquired or inherited disease in all their protean forms as to leave no taint or trace behind. Such is

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION

which may certainly rank with, if not take precedence of, many of the discoveries of our day, about which no little ostentation and noise have been made, and the ever-increasing demand for this medicine wherever introduced appears to prove that it is destined to cast into oblivion all those questionable remedies that were formerly the sole reliance of medical men. Obtainable from The La Clare Medicine Co., Hemstock Rd., Hampstead, London, and principal Chemists.

Therapion is now also obtainable in
● DRAGEE (TASTELESS) FORM.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

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BONUS YEAR 1910.

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MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Funds exceed £18,916,060
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The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE .....£ 1,500,000

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DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

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FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
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For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
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REDUCED RATES.
GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE

RESULTS FOR 1909.

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New Premiums (1909) ...	,,	90,965
Surplus on transactions for above period	,,	273,119
Annual Income ...	,,	1,422,802
Assets ...	,,	10,315,985
Total Payments under Policies	,,	25,606,534

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WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.

Assurances with or without Medical Examination. Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c Apply—

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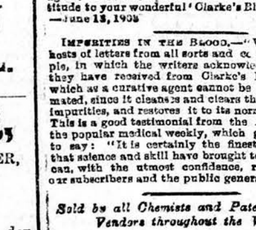
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A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat
Sold in Bottles by all Druggists
Keating's Worm Tablets furnish a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for Intestinal or Thread Worms. Perfectly safe, mild, and especially adapted for children.
To be obtained of all Druggists
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By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
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BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
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LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. F. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.
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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES. BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
"We cannot speak too highly of it." *Lancet.*
SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

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CELEBRATED
KILN DRIED FLOUR
in 7lb. tin.

DOG AND SHIP BISCUITS
VERY SUPERIOR.

PEARSE & CO.,

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CHOICE
ENGLISH & ITALIAN
PASTRY.

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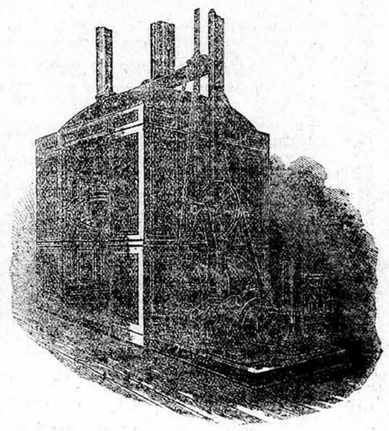

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembhings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

● CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of rest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from the VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE NO LONGER REQUIRED

COMPLETE generating plant 20 h.p. consisting of one 16 H.P. STEEL LOCO BOILER (new), working pressure 150 lbs., by Marshall Sons & Co., complete with fittings, injector, feed pump, and feed water heater. 1 Belliss and morcom compound self-lubricating engine (new) 50 r. p. m. coupled direct to a Packa shunt mound dynamo 110 Volts 160 amperes, 1 Motor, hooster 60 Volts 48 ampires switch board marble panelled with all instruments for charging and discharging 160 cell chlorate storage battery old but serviceable.

The whole in complete working order and can be seen running by appointment.

No reasonable offer refused. Apply—
OFFICER IN CHARGE,
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CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES for SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

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10, BANK STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th Instant, at 2-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Princess Street," Dhobee Talao, in "Sitaram Mansions," first floor, artistic latest designed furniture, such as dining table, chairs, meatsafe, sideboard, chess and plain top teapoys, fancy easels, cabinets, lamps, hat-stands, verandah benches, easy chairs, double and single bedsteads, bronze table ornaments and electric table lamps, large size thermos travelling flask, plated ware, very old satsuma card bowl, one pair large size richly engraved flowered century old Persian Jars with covers, one elegant large size fancy design bevelled mirror, almirah with secret drawers, convertible into 5 pieces, one rich Queen Anne pattern latest design complete drawingroom suite, lined superior plush, etc., etc., the property of a gentleman, proceeding to Calcutta.

The above furniture is used only for two months and is on view.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th June, 1910.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER

ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.

Sole by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACGOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
E. J. PAPPE & CO., COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burma.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 13 12	,, 11 0
Quarterly ...	,, 7 8	,, 6 0
Monthly ...	,, 2 8	,, 2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Yearly ...	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly ...	,, 20 0	,, 16 0
Quarterly ...	,, 10 10	,, 8 8
Monthly ...	,, 3 12*	,, 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

* For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line ...	... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	,, 3-8	do.
Third Insertion ...	,, 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion ...	,, 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards ...	,, 2-0	do.
Minimum charge ...	,, 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	,, 7	,, 8
Quarterly	,, 4	,, 5

This digital copy has been produced with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, June 14.

Consols 2 1-2 per cent.	82 1-8	+1-16
Exchange on London at Paris For.	25-36 1-2	unchgd
Rentes 3 per cent	99	unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ...	20 49 1-2	+ 0-1-2
Bar Silver Spot.	24 5-8	+1/16
Do 2 months hence	24 11/16	+1/16

Closing Tone of Silver.—Steady with small Buyers.

Rupee Paper 3 1-2 per cent ...	63 3-16	unchgd
Exchange on India 30 d-st. (Bank buying rate)	1-3-12 1-2	unchgd
Discount Bank of England Rate 3 per cent. since 9th June 1910.		
Amount paid into the Bank of England about	£	150,000
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Stock (Sterling Loan)	95 2-4	unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st ...	2 5-8	unchgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	2 7/8	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 3 months	3	unchgd
Do. Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 3-8	unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz)...	.....	
Interest day to day loans... ...	2 5-8	unchgd
Do. of day market loans ...	2 2-4	unchgd

MANCHESTER, June 14.

COTTON.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ...	Bales. 5,000
Do. Day's Sales on Spot and for Exp	.....
Do. Day's Sales of East Indian ...	50
Do. Day's Imports...	3,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot—Dull,	
Do. of Liverpool Cotton Futures ...	Steady.
Do. of Liverpool Cotton East Indian...	Quiet.
Tone of Manchester Market... ...	Steady.
Mid-Americans	8-15+2
Egyptian F.G.F.	13 3-4 unchgd

	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.
Cotton Delivery Mid Uplands G.O.C.	7-13 +5	7-64 +5	7-33 +4	6-87 +5	6-64 +3
Liverpool	N.-D. 6-55 +4	D.-J. 6-51 +4	J.-F. 6-49 +3	F.-M. 6-48 +3	

YARN.

40s Banner Mill Twist ...	11 3-8	
George Mayalls Yarn ...	11 1-4	

NEW YORK, June 14.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

COTTON :—		
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ...	4,000	
Do. Last year	6,000	
Do. Exports to Great Britain ...	.....	
Do. Exports to Continent	.....	
Futures at New York ..... July Mutilated.	Advanced on favourable cables and bullish private crop report.	
Do at New York ..... Oct. 12.57 + 8		
Spot Cotton at New York ...	15.30+10	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	8 1/4+1/8	
Demand Bills	4 86 5/8—1/8	
Silver Commercial Bars ...	53 3-8 + 1-8	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ...	15 unchgd	
Tone of Spot Cotton	Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans ...	July 15.11+6	
Do. at New Orleans ...	Oct. 12.47+6	

LONDON, June 14.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Good Khandeish...	6
F G Khandeish...	6 4-32
F. G. F. Tinnevelly Liverpool C.I.F....	6 20-32.

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 52	
" "	months, June-July.
" "	Ports, Hamburg.
" "	Buyers, sellers, &c., Done.

WHEAT.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian	32 3-4
Months—	
Buyers, etc.—Sellers.	
Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs C.I.F.	32 3-4
Do. Months—May-June.	
Do. Name of Ports—London.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—Yellow Gujrat per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship. ...	40 3-4
Do. Months—July-August.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 per cent ex-ship ...	39
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Weather Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Rapeseed—Brown Cawnpore	35 1-2
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers, or Sellers, etc.—Sellers.	
Tone of Rapeseed—Quiet.	
Linseed—Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship ...	56
Do. Months—June-July.	
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp.	
Do. Whether Buyers or Sellers, etc.—Value.	
Tone of Linseed—Quiet.	

SUGAR.

German granulated sugar C. and F.	
India double bags.	17-6 3-4
Months of Shipment.—July-Aug.—Sellers.	
Tone of Sugar—Quiet.	

RUBBER.

Para Rubber 10/1 Value.

METAL.

Copper Braziers	£ 66 8
Yellow Metal	d 5 15-16

ARRIVALS.

"Lewnoor."

BOMBAY, JUNE 15.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened for. T. T. at 1s. 3 29-32d. and D. D. 1s. 3 15-16d. and 3 months' sight at 1s. 4 3-32.

to 1s. 3 15-16d.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—	
T. T. Ready...	1s. 3 29-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3 15/16d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 3 31/32d. Oct.
Bank's Buying—	
Private D. D. Ready ...	1/8 31/32d
Credits 3 m/s " ...	1s. 4 3-32d.
" " Forward ...	1s. 4 1/8d. Aug.
" 6 m/s Ready ...	1s. 4 7/32d
France 3 m/s " ...	169 1/4
Marks 3 m/s " ...	139 1/2
60 d/s. Hongkong ...	133 1-4
" Shanghai ...	179 1/2
" Japan ...	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Market remained unchanged and some business has been done at Rs. 95-2-0.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced by 1-16 both for ready and forward and New York was also up by 1-8.

Locally silver opened at Rs. 72-8-0. London market having advanced and private advices reported "steady and demand," our market having a demand in the opening remained firm and forwards advanced to Rs. 72-10-0 but late in the evening there being sellers, forwards declined at about Rs. 72-8-0. Demand for ready was as usual and about 75 to 110 packages changed hands.

Gold market remained firm and steady, upcountry and local demand seemed favourable and prices were put up by half to three-quarters of an anna. Sovereigns were in demand as usual and prices for Dragons were put up by quarter of an anna, whereas Shields remained unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
97 Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 Chintu	23	7	0
National Bank	24	2	6
Chartered Bank	24	1	0
Sovereigns Shield	15	3	6
Do. Dragon	15	0	3
Australian	24	1	0
English Gold	24	1	0
Native Bullion	24	0	9
Indian Specie Bank ...	24	0	6

SILVER.

	Rs.	a.	p.
117 1/2 Penny	72	6	0
117 Penny	72	5	0
Local per tola ...	0	14	3
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	72	8	0
Second do	72	12	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed :—Dull. London prices were 9d. down. Demand for ready was slack and there being sellers prices declined by ten annas.

Rapeseed :—Quieter. London prices declined by 6d. There being few sellers prices declined by an anna or two.

Wheat :—Quieter. London prices remained unchanged. Demand being dull prices remained easier.

Mowrasseed and Poppyseed :—Steady. Moderate business is passing. Prices remained unchanged.

Castorseed, Gingellyseed, Cottonseed and Groundnuts :—Weak. Frankly no demand. Dealers are anxious to sell and prices remained easier by eight annas to a rupee.

Description,		Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	...	Rs. 9 12 0
Linseed, Small ...	...	" 9 10 0
RAPESEED—		
Brown Cawnpore ...	...	" 5 12
Yellow do. ...	...	" 6 8
Do. Gujarat ...	...	" 6 10
Poppyseed ...	...	" 9 6
Castorseed ...	...	" 36 to 37
Mowrasseed... ...	...	" 8 11
Maize	...	" 18 to 20
Groundnuts ...	...	" 43 to 44
Mustardseed ...	...	" 85 to 95
Gingellyseed ...	...	" 42 to 53
Khandesh Howri ...		
Gulburga do. ...		" 50 to 52
Kalbur do. ...		
Itarsi do. ...		
White Gin, Bold 95/5		
Do. do do 85/15		" 46 to 49
Do. do. do. 75/25...		
Do. Mixed 50/50 ...		
Do. Gin, Small 50/50...		" 43 to 44
Do. do. 85/15...		
Gin, Black Beaver ...		" 42 to 44
Do. do. Gadag ...		
Gin Red Khandwa ...		" 45 to 47
Do. Maggi ...		
Do. Yellow Hingsanghat		
Do. do. Secunderabad		" 50 to 53
Do. do. Gujarat		
Do. Black Kutni		" 41 to 43
Do. Ahmedabad...		
WHEAT—		
Pissi	...	" 31 to 33
Hard Red... ...	...	" 30 to 32
Cottonseed	...	" 22 to 23

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th June :—

Wheat	3,882 cwts
Linseed	5,759 "
Rapeseed	5,385 "
Gingellyseed	1,185 "
Poppyseed	3,178 "
Groundnuts...	1,067 "
Castorseed...	2,218 "
Rice	37,060 "
Myrabollams...	4,189 "
Cottonseed	4,381 "
Mowrasseed...	869 "
Gram	1,403 "
Joowar	75 "
Maize	..... "

SPINNGS.

No change to report. Petits were quoted at Rs. 2,870 for July and Rs. 2,880 for August.

David	...	386.4 to 387-8
Kohinoor	...	695 to 697 1-2
Framji Petit's	...	1,725 to 1730
Currimbhoy	...	975
Colaba	...	1,107 1-2
Burma	...	520
Fazalbhai	...	220
Standard	...	1,085
Nagpore...	...	1,705
Swadesh	...	1,145

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,500	
Indian Specie Bank	56-4	
Bank of India	68	

RAILWAYS.

Tapti-Valley	475	

COTTON.

Liverpool was 3 to 5 points up and New York up by 10. The tone of the Colaba market was quiet but firm. Demand from exporters and mills being moderate prices remained unchanged. The opener was 3 to 4 points up which made the local market steady. New Broach opened at Rs. 291, but in the evening it closed at Rs. 288.

We learn of the following purchases :—

Bales.			Rs.
200	H Goculdas & Co...	Wardha ...	255
200	do	Ellichpur ...	330
100	Jiwraj Mills	...Anjar ...	295
100	Phoenix Mills	...Mundra ...	304
100	Colaba Land	...Khandwa ...	215
100	New Great Mills	...Westerns ...	291
300	Currimbhoy Mills	...Sanawad ...	325
100	A Blaschech	...Mathia ...	260
100	do	...Sawgin ...	320
300	S J David	...Bagalkot ...	295
200	Indo-China Mills	...Shegaon ...	277
400	Japan T Co	...Surat ...	345-347
100	Bamji & Co	...Wardha ...	294

Bengal Hand Gin. Fine	...	262
" Good	...	250
Bengal Machine Gin. Fine	...	280
" Good	...	265
Sind Punjab Fine	...	277
" Good	...	262
Khandesh Fine	...	280
" Good	...	270
Amraoti Fine	...	290
" Good	...	280
Akola Knangaum Fine	...	290
" Good	...	280
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	...	294
" Good	...	284
Yeotmal Fine	...	300
" Good	...	290
Nagpore Fine	...	304
" Good	...	294
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	...	309
" Good	...	289
Methia Fine	...	280
" Good	...	270
Broach Gin Fine	...	320
" Good	...	310
Sawginned Fine	...	321 May
Coompta Ginned	...	313 "
Westerns "	...	300

FUTURES,

Broach Good	...	288 Mar.
Bengal F G	...	218 Jan.

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Tuesday, 14th June :—

Khandeish	4 Bales,
Central India...	312 "
Barsi and Nagur	293 "
Berar	13 "
Central Provinces	220 "
Comras...	1,343 "
Dholera	2,170 "
Broach...	767 "
Coompta and Dharwar ...	861 "
Westerns	536 "
Bengals (N. W. P.)... ...	65 "
Rajputana	160 "
Sind	..... "
Persian	..... "
Other Sorts	..... "
Total ...	5,202 Bales.

LIVERPOOL, June 14.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	7,000
Total Imports	2,000
Future Delivery Prices :—	
June—July	7.76 + 3
July—Aug.	7.66 + 2
Aug.—Sept	7.35 + 2
Sept.—Oct.	6.90 + 3
Oct.—Nov.	6.67 + 3
Nov.—Dec.	6.59 + 4
Dec.—Jan.	6.51 + 3
Jan.—Feb.	6.53 + 4
Feb.—Mar.	6.52 + 4

FREIGHTS

Ports.		June. Seed.		Cotton.
Antwerp	— ...	11 6	...	12 0
Dunkirk	... ...	10 0	...	11 0
Havre ...	...	12 0	...	12 6
Hull ...	...	11 0	...	.....
Liverpool	...	11 6	...	11 6
Marseilles	...	11 6	...	11 6
Genoa ...	...	11 0	...	11 6
London	...	11 6	...	12 0
Hamburg	...	12 0	...	12 0
Trieste	...	14 6	...	15 6
Venice...	...	14 6	...	15 6
Open Ports	... ...	July	...	12 0
		Aug.	...	12 6
		Sept.	...	13 0

Market dull, practically no business.

METALS.

We quote :—

Copper Braziers 4x4	lbs. 21 } 28 } 35 } 42 } 56 } 63 } 70 } 77 } 84 }	Rs. ..... " 53 12 Rs. .....
Yellow Metal Sheets	21 } 28 } 35 } 42 } 49 } 56 }	" 44 14 " 44 12
Tin Ingots.		" 40 12
Spelter S M ... ... M M ... ... J ... ... G		" 13 4
Georgahntte		" 22 4
Copper Ingots K S ...		" 48 4
Copper Sheetings ...lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14		" 42 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings lbs. 14, 16		.....
10, 12		" 47 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Tuesday, June 14.

GOLD.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Sovs. and half Sovs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Box ...	...	3,450	.....
4 Packages...	...	31,893	7,937

SILVER.

No. of Packages.	Bullions.	Govt. of India Rs.	Other coin.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
4 Packages...	.....	1,200	...

Importers.	Vessel.	From
Wassomall Assomall & Co...	Devanha	Melbourne
Sundry Importers ...	Islami	Jeddah

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY by rail on 13th June 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	29	35,084
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	39	45,915

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 15.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 2,540 cwts oil cakes The New Mofussil and Co; 44 cwts old rubber, O Macdonald and Co; 55 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co; 16 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co; 25 bales wool, The Bombay and Co., Ld; 25 bales wool, M Jaitha; 155 bales wool, D Kundenmal.

Newby Hall s—120 bales cotton, Glazbrook and Co; 108 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 94 cwts gum, G Sojpal, 201 cwts kurlseesed and 101 cwts deelseed, Volkert Bros; 12 bales wool and 13 bales goat hair, R M Essabhoy, 2,050 cwts oil cakes, A Moritz and Co; 101 cwts gum, P Jaithabhoy.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—3,300 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros 2 bales carpets, S J Tellary.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—200 bales cotton, Bamii and Co; 50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR BOSTON.

Olympia s—50 casks skins, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR HULL.

Aleppo s—2,410 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HAVRE.

Heronspool s—104 bales cotton. Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Sutherland s—1,540 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 4,000 cwts rapeseed, N. Rajaram and Co; 105 cwts gum; Z. Nursey, 6,000 cwts poppyseed, L. Drefuss and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Braunfels s—28 bales cottonfy, G Veerji and Co; 90 bales cottonfy, F Campbell and Co; 50 bales hemp, T Bhimji.

FOR HONGKONG.

Wakasa Maru s—5 cwts gouda horns, M M Essabhoy.

Delhi s—5 cases opium, P and O S N and Co; 1,000 bales twist, D Ebrahim and Co; 280 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

Capri s—25 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—300 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 70 bales twist Framji Sons and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Wakasa Maru s—23 1-4 cwts, Colombo roots, M M Essabhoy; 500 bales cotton, Volkert Bros: 50 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Delhi s—200 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading and Co; 500 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Wakasa Maru s—100 bales cotton, M B Kaisha.

FOR HAIPHONG.

Sydney s—500 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

ED. PINAUD'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES—HAIR LOTIONS, EU DE COLOGNE, VIOLET POWDERS, &c., &c.

Just Unpacked.

Ed. Pinaud's Essence Dauphine, Boquet Marie Louise, Boquet Nastia, Ess. Lilas de France. Lotion—Eau Marie Louise, Eau Nairisa—Eau de Violettes de Parme.

Fondre—Marie Louise—Violet de Parme—Queen White Rose, Jasmin Reine.

Savon—Boquet Edward VII. Violettes de Parme—Royal Lilas—Royal Heleotrope.

J. EDULJI & CO.,

Chemists and General Merchants, SITARAM BUILDINGS, NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULLER

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING

You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Self Starting Model, Made Five Worlds Records.

Fuller Leclenche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON, SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,

Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

HAND—June 12, at Bexhill-on-Sea, suddenly, Captain John Hand, late Superintendent of Docks, Bombay. (By cable).

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

LOWTHER—June 10, at Atherstone, Cooncor, the wife of Major H Lowther, 95th Russell's Infantry, I A, of a son.

LITTLE—June 7, at Delhi, the wife of Norman S. Little, of a daughter.

MILLS—May 28, at Srinagar, the wife of Captain A M Mills, 18th P W O, Lancers, of a son.

PHILLIPS—June 12, at "Cashel," Pursawaukam High Road, Kilpauk, Madras, the wife of Frank Phillips, of a daughter.

WEST—June 9, at Whyabank Castle, Mussoorie, the wife of R Barton West, Survey of India, of a daughter.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 2m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water 6-53m., 6-29a.; Low water, 0-43m., 0-22a.

Bombay Municipal Corporation at 3-40 p. m.

Excelsior Cinematograph, King's Funeral at the Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p. m.

Maxim: "Deliberate long on that which you can do but once."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Oceana," with the English Mails of the 3rd instant, which left Aden at 4 p. m. on Sunday, is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya," leaves Bombay harbour at 2-30 p.m. on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails, consisting of specially superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China and Japan, per s.s. "Wakara Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-30 p. m. to day 16th June. Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New G. P. O. at 1-30 p.m. the same day. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia, per s.s. "Sydney," will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. to-morrow the 17th June.

POLICE NOTICE.—A brown leather handbag, a Cashmere shawl, a gent's grey waterproof, 3 packets violet powder, a wooden box, some umbrellas, a key with number, military coat, trousers, etc, 2 brass lotas, coat, spectacles and papers, a liver coloured spaniel dog, a brass ladle, a gold 'nath' (nose ornament), a pair of gold bangles, have been taken charge of by the Police and are now lying at the Head Police Office awaiting claimants.

TAPTI VALLEY TRAINS.—It is notified in an advertisement in another column that until further notice the rough-passengers by the up and down trains leaving Amalner and Surat at 10-12 and 8-25 respectively will be transhipped at mile 122 between Dondaiche and Sendkheda. The up and down third class mixed trains will run between Surat and Dondaiche only. These temporary arrangements, of course, are in consequence of the recent accident.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.—A Concert was given at the above Institute on Tuesday evening, by the crews of the P. and O. s.s. "Delhi," "Devanha" and "Himalaya," the chair being taken by Mr. J. A. Seabrooke, Second Engineer of the "Delhi." The entertainment was organized by Mr. H. Barker, Second Steward of the "Delhi" and both he and all who took part in it are to be heartily congratulated. The large audience of sailors showed their appreciation by constant rounds of applause, and a substantial sum was contributed towards the building of the new room, which is now in course of construction.

A HEARTY SEND-OFF.—A Palitana correspondent writes on 12th June :—Mr. Chimanlal Girdharlal Mehta, who was Personal Assistant to the Administrator and Chief Revenue Officer here, having been appointed as the Assistant Administrator, Wadhwan State, was accorded to-day a most hearty send-off by all the Officers and Mahajans of the Palitana State. There were farewell entertainments at Shah Premabhai's Haveli by the Mahajans, by the Principal officers at the Dewan Saheb's house, and at the Tennis Club by all members. The Administrator, under whom Palitana people are extremely happy, spoke of his services in such high terms that Mr. Chimanlal found difficulty in expressing his thanks. He is an acquisition to the Wadhwan State.

INDIAN MEDICINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—When the medical scientists of the West are proving some theories already known to the Aryan doctors, inquiries are arising from many places as to what is the best book on Indian medicine. May I take this opportunity of making known an excellent book, "The History of Aryan Medical Science" by H. H. Sir Bhaghat Sinhjee, K.C.I.E., M.D., D.C.L., L.L.D., F.R.C.P.E., Thakore Saheb of Gondal, to such inquirers. I may here add that the book proved of immense help to me in preparing my sketch on the subject for the "Indian Review" and I am very much indebted to its author for the same.—Yours, &c.,

A. EDAL-BEHRAM.

Bombay, 14th June.

PROPRIETARY HIGH SCHOOL JUBILEE.

Prize Distribution.

FOUNDING OF NEW PRIZES.

Tuesday last being the jubilee of the Proprietary High School, all the schools in Fort, Grant Road and Chunduwadi, were a holiday appearance. The premises were prettily decorated with flags, buntings, flowers, festoons and Chinese lanterns, and the variegated colours of the dresses of all classes of boys who were attired in their best, lent a picturesque effect to the whole scene.

At the outset of a school celebration the children of the kindergarten classes sang a jubilee song, specially composed for the occasion by the music teacher, Mr. Delwadekar. In each school a select programme which lasted for two days and which consisted of a dramatic play, a farce, Indian and English music, Shakespearean, French and Persian recitations was gone through, and the boys acquitted themselves well, especially in the amateur dramatic performance given by them at the Empire Theatre.

Mr. Hormusji Jehangir Taleyarkhan, the former proprietor and Principal of the school, distributed a number of prizes among students who had been successful in the school examinations, in athletics and in music. Mr. Hormusji Jehangir Taleyarkhan has given a sum of Rs. 1,000 for founding prizes, each of the value of Rs.20 to be awarded annually to the best boy in English at the Matriculation Examination—one of the Fort School and the other of the Grant Road School.

ONE of the most interesting features at the forthcoming Army Pageant at Fulham Palace will be the remarkable display of old regimental colours carried at the head of the battalions taking part in the mimic fights. The South Staffordshires, who fought at Corunn, will appear in the episode dealing with the death of Sir John Moore, and will carry the bullet-riddled colours actually used in the battle.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

INSOLVENCY COURT.

(*Before Mr. Justice Macleod*).

RE SORABJI DADABHOY LAM.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir, Hormusji, Dinshaw and Coy., appeared for the insolvent and applied for a month's adjournment of the part heard proceedings of the insolvency.

Mr. Wadia said that it was necessary for the insolvent to go to Porebunder for setting his affairs in the Court of the Political Agent. He said that the opposing creditors had themselves applied for four months' adjournment before Mr. Justice Davar, but that application was refused as the suit at Porbunder was not ripe for hearing. The learned counsel re marked that the opposing creditor wanted to steal a march over other creditors by unfair means. The learned counsel submitted that the opposing creditor would be prejudiced in no way if the adjournment was granted.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Company, opposed the application and read a passage from the insolvent's affidavit sworn by him on a previous occasion in which he said that Porebunder proceedings had nothing to do with his insolvency.

His Lordship dismissed the application with costs.

RE GORDHANDASS PERAJ.

Mr. Kapadia, for the insolvent, applied for a month's interim order.

As this was a very old matter, His Lordship refused the application.

RE JAIRAM GORDHAN AND FIVE OTHERS.

Mr. Mankar, appeared for Anandji Madhavji and Pitumber Shamji, two of the six adjudged insolvents and applied for a rule to show cause why the adjudication order should not be set aside on the ground of the insolvents' minority. Mr. Mankar said one of them was eight years old.

The rule was granted and made returnable on the next Court day.

RE HEPTOOLLA ISMAILJI.

Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. J. R. Patel and Company, appeared for the insolvent and applied for a month's provisional protection order.

The learned Counsel said that this matter was mentioned before Mr. Justice Batchelor on the last Court day when a judgment-creditor opposed and His Lordship refused to grant the interim order on the ground that the insolvent was given time till the 20th June by His Lordship as the Chamber Judge in another matter after his arrest. In the meantime, the insolvent had filed his schedule, but he was unable to give notice of this application to the opposing creditor and he, therefore, asked for a month's protection order. The insolvent, the learned Counsel said, had lost all his property in the Hyderabad floods and he was unable to serve notices as he had just returned from Hyderabad. The official assignee had given him a certificate that he was assisting him in this matter. Mr. Talyarkhan remarked that this time the circumstances had changed, because the time given to the insolvent was till the 20th instant and this Court would not be sitting till the 6th July. Between that period, the isolvent's person would not be secure, and hence it was found necessary to apply that day.

At this stage, Mr. Shortt, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared on behalf of the opposing creditor and asked for an adjournment till the next Court day as he had not been served with a notice of this application.

His Lordship saw no reason as to how the creditors would be benefitted by granting the insolvent a protection order as was contemplated by section 25 (5) of the Act and dismissed the application.

RE EBRAHIM NOORUDIN AND CO.

Mr. D. N. Bahadurji, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji, Rustim and Colah, appeared for Abdul Kayum Noorudin Ebrahim and others, who traded as Ebrahim Noorudin and Company and whose debts amounted to about 34 lacs of Rupees and applied for the usual interim order. The learned counsel said there was no opposition. The insolvency was due to the fall in China Yarn Market.

His Lordship granted four months.

RE WILLIAM HENDER ROSS.

Mr. J. D. Davar, for Messrs. Blackie and Company, Publishers, Opposing Creditors, applied for a week's adjournment of the hearing of this matter.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, opposed the application.

His Lordship remarked that it was very unlikely that the matter would be reached so early.

Mr. Davar, thereupon, dropped the matter.

RE VICTOR MORGAN.

Mr. Kolaskar, for the insolvent, applied for and obtained the usual interim order.

RE TULSIDAS RAMDAS.

Mr. V. P. Valdya, for the insolvent, applied for a month's interim order.

The application was refused as the insolvent had done nothing for many months.

RE NENSEY VIRAM.

Mr. R. N. Wadia, for an opposing creditor, applied for a postponement of the unopposed hearing of the insolvent's petition.

Mr. Kapadia for the insolvent, opposed the application.

His Lordship dismissed the application as no ground had been made out.

RE MEGHRAJ GANGABUX.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for a month's extension of the intesim order. The learned counsel said that the insolvent had settled with all the creditors excepting a creditor of Rs. 80,000.

The application was granted.

RE NOWROJI BERAMJI VAJIFDAR.

Mr Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order.

Mr. Rangnekar opposed the application.

His Lordship granted one month.

RE ARDESHIR HIRJI DADY.

Mr. D. N. Wadia, for the insolvent, applied for an interim order on the ground that the insolvent was in civil jail.

The application was refused.

RE FRAMJI ARDESHIR DUBASH.

Mr. Mankar, for the insolvent, applied for the usual interim order.

The application was granted.

APPLICATIONS IN PERSON.

The following Insolvents appeared in person and obtained extensions of interim orders :—Francis Xavier D'Mello; William George and Hassam Esea.

DISCHARGES.

The following insolvents obtained their discharges:—Rustamji Dadabhai Billimoria alias Dalsi; George Edmund Stephens; Mohanlal Dayabhai; Nensey Viram Sha; Jamshedji Festanji Anklesaria; Khanderao Dhondu; and Joseph Thomas Gomes.

LAM'S INSOLVENCY.

On the Insolvency Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod resumed the hearing of the petition of Sorabji Dadabhoy Lam, who was opposed by Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji, Dinshaw and Company, appeared for the insolvent. Mr. G. S. Bhandarkar, with the Hon'ble Mr. M. R. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, was for the opposing creditor.

The total debts shown by the insolvent amounted to Rs. 7,09,498; the assets amounted to Rs. 50,358.

The grounds of opposition were that the insolvent contracted debts without having reasonable or probable expectation of means when the debts were incurred; that the schedule was false and fictitious; that he had made away with and concealed considerable moveable and immoveable properties; that he had concealed his real books of account; that he had not disclosed his dealings with his mother, brothers and

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Lapwing...Lt Comdr MacLean...Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge.....Comdr Farewell.....R I M
R I M S Northbrook..Comdr J Marsack.....R I M S
R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr A J Marsack.....R I M
R I M S Investigator...Comdr W Y Beauchamp.....
Survey Street
R I M S Policarus..Comdr Taylor..... R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 15.

Addgate	2208	King	W & A Graham & Co
Ahrdos	1940	Robertson	N F...G Heosein
Beane	1899	Barrand	Shaw, Wallace & Co
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Crosby	2531	Wamsley	W&A Graham & Co
Feliciana	2705	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Glenedon	3018	Graham	S A Willis
Harport	2593	Latch	
Hurmonic	1826	Bai	Captain
Hydra	831	Kersiborn	F F Campbell& Co
Ivydene	2477	Binks	W & A Graham & Co
Lhasa	959	McDearmid	M M & Co
Inegna	772	Maude	M M & Co
Magdala	3133	Lymond	W & A Graham & Co
Najaf	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Ross	M M & Co
Nerbudda	1961	Ramage	M M & Co
Nizam	2041	McGonnell	T Morrison & Co
Orissa	3525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Oceana	3155	Ryder	W & A Graham & Co
Ophla	3485	Lemarchand	M M & Co
Quirimba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Rahmania	1872	Coats	B & P S N & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Barn	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co
Springburn	3173	Crosthwaite	W & A Graham & Co
Strathden	2840	Mason	
Vadala	2164	Ramage	M M & Co
Warturm	3127	Stephens	W & A Graham & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 15.
PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Sutherland	1794	Rodger	Dunkirk	21 6	J Finlay & Co Ld
B Wakasa Maru	3384	Neilsen	Kobe	16 6	N Y Kaisha
C&E Devanha	4785	Powell	Aden	25 6	P & O S N Co
D&E Newby Hall	2341	Parker	Liverpool	5 7	Killick Nixon & Co
F Peerless	2011	Vickers	Barrow in Furness	20 6	W & A Graham & Co
G Naderi	1169	Gore	P Gulf	22 6	B & P S N & Co
H Islami	1604	Green	R S Ports	N F	B & P S N & Co
L Radiant	1845	Smart	Philadelphia	18 6	R A Willis
M Marsgon	3279	Cooklier	Rangoon	16 6	M M & Co
N Strathleven	2845	Todd	Philadelphia	18 6	R A Willis
O Aleppo	2537	Braddley	Hull	16 6	J Finlay & Co
P Teespool	2933	McCarthy	Port Said	24 6	W & A Graham & Co
Q Folmina	2546	Eijken	Karachi	18 6	M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 R Rubattino	3681	Lingi	Genoa	15 6 F & R S N Co
2 Olympia	3269	Tail	Liverpool	22 6 W & A Graham & Co
4 Madura	1273	Bamber	Basreh	20 6 M M & Co
5 Heronspool	2105	Jones	Port Said	18 6 W & A Graham & Co
6 Bassano	2762	Boxhall	Karachi	21 6 J Finlay & Co
7 Braunfels	3558	Schmidt	Hamburg	17 6 W & A Graham & Co
9 Quilon	4942	Stewart	Rangoon	18 6 M M & Co
10&11 Delhi	4783	Gordon	Shanghai	22 6 P & O S N & Co
12&13 Himalaya	3700	Spicer	London	18 6 P & O S N & Co
14 Linga	756	Cutbush	Karachi	17 6 M M & Co
15 Capri	2717	Moresco	Hongkong	17 6 P R S N & Co
16 Somali	1615	Greiwe	Durban	21 6 A Strandis & Co

M W D D

Beawadis	3270	Fry	N F	M M & Co

H W V D

Kasara	505	Elton	Basreh	16 6 M M & Co

H W P D

Bahadari	829	Fakeera	M'goa	15 6 Bo S N Co Ld
Netravati	699	Cassam	Karachi	17 6 Bo S N Co Ld
Sabarmati	524	Mahomed	M'Goa	18 6 Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nagar	17 6 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels	Commanders.	From
15	Strathdon	Mason	Bunbury, May 28
	Warturm	Stephens	Hamburg, May 14
	Okhla	Lemarchand	Calcutta, Apr 11
	Nizam	McGennell	Calcutta, May 22

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
15	Calcutta	Fuller	Antwerp
	Strathgarry	Neill	Calcutta
	Wildenfels	Kuckens	Calcutta

The following vessels obtain their portclearance on Wednesday :—
Steamer Kasara, Elton, Persian Gulf.
„ Aleppo, Bradley, Hull.

The following vessel began to load on Wednesday:—
Steamer Sydney for Noumea etc.

MADRAS.

5	Clan Macinnes	Coast
8	Clan Fraser	Liverpool
12	Mombassa	Calcutta
12	Maria Valerie	Calcutta
12	Upada	Rangoon

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Florio and Rubattino S N Co's steamer Ischia from Hongkong left for Singapore, on the 14th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Trieste, from Trieste, left Aden for Bombay on the 14th instant, and is due here on the 21st instant.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 16th June.

458. There will be Company Drill for "G" Company every Monday at 7-30 a.m., on the Maidan throughout the monsoon, commencing Monday the 20th instant.

459. Medals.—It is notified for information that the Medals for year 1909-10 are now ready for issue. Members entitled to them should attend Head-Quarters at an early date.

460. Rifle Meeting.—The S. I. R. Meeting will be held at Bangalore from 5th to 17th September 1910. Prospectus may be seen at Head-Quarters.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

EL GUERBAS, the representative of the Sultan in Tangier, has communicated to the Diplomatic Corps, Mulai Hafid's assurances regarding punishments which will hereafter be inflicted. In a letter to El Guebbas, the Sultan states that he intends strictly to follow the ordinances of the Mahomedan religion. With regard to the tortures inflicted on El Roghi (the Pretender), he says that these were inevitable in the circumstances, but that they must now be forgotten owing to the changed situation. In conclusion, His Majesty expresses his desire to introduce a general project of reforms for the benefit of his people.

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard. Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial Luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, delicately perfumed, Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

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FOR CASH——HIRE PURCHASE——HIRE.

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.	
Snowflake, 150 deg	6 8 2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6 8 2	„ „
Chester, 125 deg	5 0 2	„ „
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4 12 2	„ „
Monkey, 125 deg	4 8 2	„ „
Elephant, 125 deg	4 3 0	per two tins.
„ 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3 9 0	per 8 gallons.

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

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NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

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PLAN OF ROOMS CAN BE SEEN ON THE PREMISES.

For all other full particulars apply in writing to

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

Thursday, 16th June, 1910.

GERMAN DIVORCE LAW.

DURING the sittings of the Royal Commission on Divorce in England, the law in force in Germany has been frequently quoted as superior to our own, in that it is accounted more humane as well as more elastic. And if what has fallen from the Commissioners indicates the trend of their conclusions, it is possible our new law may follow that of Germany in many particulars. German Divorce law and procedure achieve that which the bulk of the witnesses, who gave evidence before the Commission, desire. Marriage in that country is dissoluble on the ground of any serious breach of marital duty; a Divorce Court is within reach of every petitioner, rich or poor, who has suffered by reason of such breach of duty, and other causes are recognised besides such breaches. A German petitioner can claim a divorce if the respondent has been guilty of adultery, bigamy, or an unnatural offence, unless the the offence was committed with the petitioner's sanction and aid; if the respondent has threatened the petitioner's life; if the respondent has been guilty of wilful desertion—evidenced by disobedience to a decree for conjugal rights continuing against the petitioner's will for a period exceeding one year—if the respondent by means of a serious breach of his or her marital duties or by dishonourable or immoral conduct has caused the relations between the spouses to be so injuriously affected that the respondent could not reasonably be expected to continue the marriage. In any of the above-mentioned cases the petitioner's right is barred by condonation and may also be barred by lapse of time. A petitioner is also entitled to obtain a divorce if the respondent has suffered from mental disease during a period of at least three years, and if the illness has become so serious that any community of intellectual interests has become impossible and there is no prospect of recovery. Even these grounds are very elastic. Acts of cruelty are made to include a highly developed quarrelling propensity, neglect to give proper maintenance, grossly improper conduct, grossly slanderous or insulting allegations about the other spouse. Then again included in dishonourable and immoral conduct are the commission of a criminal offence of a dishonourable character, the carrying on of a disgraceful trade and indecent conduct. Divorce has also been granted where after a civil marriage, the promise of a religious ceremony has remained unfulfilled.

Under the German law the provincial court,—similar to our county courts which it is sought to give jurisdiction,—in the district domiciled has exclusive jurisdiction in all matters relating to the matrimonial affairs of such husband. Indeed, the characteristic feature of German divorce procedure is that before the actual commencement of the proper divorce proceedings, a hearing must take place before the local court; the court must attempt to reconcile the parties, who must be present in person and, if the court so orders, without the presence of counsel. This process is strongly advocated in some of the evidence which has been recorded at home, and Sir George Lewis, it will be remembered, deposed to having brought numerous parties together again by his own instrumentality and prevented their going into the court. The experience of the German courts is that, by the process adopted, approximately one-third of the causes are thus eliminated. If, in the opinion of the court, there is a possibility of reconciliation between the two parties, the court may order the proceedings to be stayed for a period not exceeding two years and, at the same time, direct the parties to separate during the pending of the suit; an order of this kind being in effect an order for temporary separation. The rules as to divorce and separation adopted by the German Legislature are shown to be the result of many compromises successively arrived at after long debates and heated controversies. They allow Roman Catholics to conform to the rules of their Church by claiming separation in place of divorce and in respect of the grounds entitling to a divorce or separation, they keep a middle line between the extreme freedom of the Prussian Code and the severity of the Canon Law and the Protestant Church Law. Except in the case of the permanent insanity of one of the spouses, divorce is not granted unless a matrimonial offence has been committed by the respondent. Mere incompatibility or mutual dislike is not a ground of divorce.

The building up of the German Divorce law was a matter of great difficulty and of slow progress. They recognised the necessity for unification and compromise long before we did and we may now profit by their experience. Germany's first step of unification was taken by the Imperial Registration Statute of 1875, by which civil marriage was made universal and compulsory throughout Germany, and by which at the same time it was enacted that in every case in which under the former law a decree of perpetual separation "quoad mensam et torum" would have had to be pronounced, the Court was to order the dissolution of the marriage. Thus between 1875 and 1900 divorce "quoad vinculum" was universally permitted throughout Germany without any reference to the religious persuasion of the parties, and perpetual separation in the legal sense of the word ceased to exist. The grounds of divorce, however, remained as diversified as before. The rules had to undergo many vicissitudes before the final result was reached. There is equality for husband and wife in the German law and whether or not the Commission report in favour of equality in England, there can be little doubt that that is what is required and what, when the report comes before the Legislature, will be insisted on. The Church is generally opposed to any extension of the grounds of divorce and to any increased facilities for divorce. But the Church has had to make way before, and will, we fear, have to do so again. Easy divorce is a bane to any nation, said Mr. Roosevelt, and that has undoubtedly proved to be the case in the United States. But not even the most rabid advocate of reform in England has ever suggested that our laws should be based on those of the States. German methods seem to furnish a better example of what England wants and what will suit her purpose. If the Church objects to that, the same policy may be adopted. The Bishop of London, at his diocesan conference the other day, realised the situation when he said; "It is plain that we must stand shoulder to shoulder as, with only two or three exceptions, we have done for many years to maintain the Church's rules, whatever alterations the State may make in its own laws, but if, in spite of our protests, the facilities for divorce are brought down to the poorest, and there is a Divorce Court in every county, then I want it very carefully discussed whether the time has not come when we should cut the Gordian knot by having all marriages conducted before a civil authority, and inviting to receive the blessing of the Church those only who accept and obey the Church's rule." Yet the Conference was asked to pass a resolution condemning the proposed amendment of the law as being highly dangerous to the cause of religious public morality and family life. The Conference declined. The necessity for amendment is beyond all question.

FIFTY YEARS OF A SCHOOL.

ENGLISH education in Bombay and Western India is of such recent growth that there are very few of its institutions which can boast of having existed for even fifty years. Government established Elphinstone and Grant Medical Colleges for higher education as model institutions of their kind, whose example was meant to be followed by private interprise. But, though, both have existed in our midst for a suffiolently long time to have celebrated their jubilee, still the Grant College remains our only institution for medical instruction in this city, while the example of the Elphinstone College has been but sparingly followed by only two similar institutions conducted not by natives of this country but by missionaries. Private enterprise of Indians in the field of higher education in this city has been dulled rather than stimulated by the exertions of Government. In the field of secondary education private enterprise has followed the lead of Government much more willingly and readily. The Elphinstone High School had not been started many years by Government when the first Parsi Baronet established a somewhat similar institution in 1849. The establishment of the Bombay University in 1857 gave a great impetus to secondary education, for its Matriculation examination was the indispensable passport to all its other and higher examinations. Secondary schools, teaching up to the Matriculation standard, were slowly called into existence. The Proprietary High School, which celebrates its jubilee this week, was the first school in Bombay established by pure private enterprise, entirely independent of Government aid. It was in its origin an aristocratic institution, designed to educate the young scions of wealthy and influential native families of this city who naturally objected to send their sons to Government schools conducted at public expense. Previous to 1860 when the Proprietary School was started, the wealthy Parsi and Hindu families had their sons educated either at home by special tutors, or sent them to schools conducted specially for them by some Englishmen like Boswell and Hiaton, where they received a fair training.

Several leading men of the Parsi and Hindu communities, including Jagonath Sunkerseth, Bomonji Wadia and Framji Patel, who were later joined by Sir Jamsetji and others, combined at the instance of the Government Education Inspector to found a High School on joint stock principles in which only the sons and relatives of the shareholders could be admitted. The Governor of the day, Lord Elphinstone, welcomed the project and the Director of Public Instruction gave every aid to the new institution which was put under the capable management of Mr. C. Beyts from Bishop's College, Calcutta. In the course of time its first boy matriculated at the University, and the Chancellor, Sir Bartle Frere, who took a keen interest in educational among other affairs of Bombay, expressed his high hopes about the future of the school. "I trust," said Sir Bartle, welcoming the first matriculate of this school, "that the young student will be the first of many sons of our Parsi worthies who will vindicate by their career at this University their aspirations to be considered as one of the most enlightened communities in British India." These hopes have been more than fulfilled, and the school has justified its position as the chief of the educational institutions of the Parsis, though other communities also benefit by it. It has brought up thousands of boys during the fifty years of its existence, who have in various walks of life been a credit to their community and their school, whilst not a few, like Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, have distinguished themselves greatly by their exertions in life. The school shines with the reflected lustre of all these. Throughout almost its entire career the school has been identified in the minds of the public with its Headmaster, Mr. Hormusji Jehangir Taleyarkhan.

UNION JACK CLUB.

ONE of the interesting events which occurred during mail week, was the first annual meeting of the Union Jack Club, and a statement by Sir E. Ward, its chairman, which showed that the new venture has been a thorough success, and one which supplied a genuine need that was felt by the ranks in both services. The Club was opened on July 1, 1907, and between that date and the end of last year, a period of eighteen months, its sleeping accommodation was used by 161,390 sailors, soldiers, and marines. The numbers were very evenly divided between the two services, and in fact, so general has been the appreciation of the facilities which the Club offers, that a proposal is on foot to provide a hostel for the use of wives and children of members. It is largely owing to the generosity of the directors of the South African Garrison Institutes that the Club will be able to do this, and in the meantime its own accommodation has been materially increased. Additional bed-rooms to the number of 147 have been provided, making a total of 550, and other extensions, including a miniature rifle range to cater for the amusement and comfort of the members, have been added. The Club's finances are in a very satisfactory condition. On the day before the meeting £2,000 was required to clear off all liabilities, but that was subscribed at the last moment in one cheque. The Committee have only experienced one difficulty, that is, in collecting subscriptions in the Navy, on account of the frequency with which ships companies changed their ships. Accordingly, Sir E. Ward announced a system of annual subscriptions by ports had been adopted for the current year as a tentative measure and gave every promise of a satisfactory solution of the difficulties. The point of the new scheme was that, provided each port agreed, the "personnel" of every ship based on each port, which meant the "personnel" of the whole Navy, became "ipso facto" members of the Club. This should not only relieve the Committee of a difficulty, but should be another means of increasing the membership, scope and popularity of the Club in the senior service.

H. E. SIR GEORGE CLARKE, who arrived in Bombay from Poona yesterday to preside at the King Edward Memorial meeting, will start for the latter place this morning.

MR. GAREE, Engineer-in-Chief, Sara Bridge Project, is now on a visit to Simla.

MR. Ayling, I. C. S. acts, as Judge of the Madras High Court vice the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Benson who is on leave.

THE Viceroy and the Countess of Minto spent the week-end at Mashobra and returned to Town on Monday.

THE following is the tour programme of the Hon'ble Mr. B. Robertson, member of Viceroy's Executive Council, Department of Commerce and Industry and Railway Department:—Leave Simla 30th instant; visit Chittagong 4th to 6th July; Calcutta 8th to 15th July; Cawnpore 17th and 18th July; Delhi 19th July; arrive Simla, 21st July.

IT has been decided by the Hamburg municipality to erect a memorial tablet to King Edward in the English church.

ON a visit to the German Emperor and Empress, the King and Queen of the Belgians will arrive at Potsdam on June 30.

AT Messrs. Puttick and Simpson's rooms, London, £32 was realised for an 1854-5 four annas blue and red postage stamp of India with head inverted.

SIR HESKETH BELL, Governor of Northern Nigeria, states that the papers belonging to Lieutenant Boyd Alexander, the murdered explorer, have been recovered.

THE new U. S. battleship, "South Carolina," with her forward turret twelve-inch guns, scored sixteen bull's-eye target hits out of sixteen shots, in 4mins. 51secs.

MR. MURRAY will publish this month the collection of Mr. Gladstone's religious correspondence, which Mr. Lathbury has selected and edited.

According to an Exchange telegram from New York, Mr. Dowling of that city, has purchased the whole of the celebrated Yerkes art collection for the sum of £247,840.

THE King has conferred the Royal Victorian Order on the officers belonging to the foreign regiments of which King Edward was colonel who came to England for his Majesty's funeral.

THE North-Western Railway of India Dinner has, in consequence of the death of King Edward VII, been cancelled for this year. The annual dinner of the Hyderabad Contingent Dinner Club also will not take place this year.

THE Quebec Board of Trade, according to the "Toronto Globe," has memorialised the Postmaster-General of Canada in favour of a bi-weekly Atlantic mail service between Great Britain and Canada. This very important improvement, it is said, could be secured if the Government were to extend the present mail subsidy to the six fastest steamers at present on the Canadian route.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

The Obsequies of the Late King.

BERLIN, MAY 27.

WHEN in January 1901 very alarming news about the Queen's state of health reached Berlin, the German Emperor as a dutiful grandson at once departed for England, though in those days the bicentenary celebration of the elevation of Brandenbourg to the Kingdom of Prussia had just commenced. In the same way the Kaiser has now personally attended the funeral of his Royal uncle, King Edward. That the relations between uncle and nephew have not always been friendly, could not stand in the way. For there has been a decided improvement during the last few years, especially since the memorable visit of King Edward to Berlin in February 1909. Moreover the Emperor is so deeply imbued with the natural affection for his own family relations, that it was for him a matter of course to pay the last tribute to his deceased uncle.

The whole German nation heartily sympathises with the bereavement of the kindred nations across the German Ocean. It is well understood that the political crisis brought about by the Veto Bill occupied the thoughts of the late king almost to his last minute. That his personal influence, his exceptional experience and his admirable tact might have been of great importance for settling the difficulty goes without saying. It was expected that King Edward's historical fame would shine brightest in the part of a peacemaker between the Lords and the Commons. For the aristocratic traditions of English life and the democratic claims of the Liberals are nowhere better appreciated than in Germany where similar tendencies are historically blended together. The paramount influence of the Crown as a moderator between and above the parties is an inheritance of the nineteenth century in Germany; the analogy of English politics after the Glorious Revolution accounts for the high veneration which the memory of William III still finds among the German readers of history. That King Edward would play a similar part magnificently was anticipated from the great success his interference was credited with in foreign politics. There was, moreover, another aspect from which the figure of Edward VII inspired the German public with profound interest. Like Henry V according to the not quite historical picture drawn in Shakespeare's plays King Edward VII was taken as an instance how a Prince of Wales may sow his wild oats in a most extravagant fashion and still turn out to be the hard working, considerate, wise monarch of his last nine years. Certainly the stories circulated about the amusements of the first Gentleman of Europe were exaggerated; but they afforded a welcome subject of comments to such comical papers as the "Kladderadatsch," when the conflict with the Boers stirred up popular sympathies and antipathies. It is gratifying that the "Kladderadatsch" in a fine poem devoted to the memory of the late King expresses its repentence for its former want of taste, craves the forgivingness of the defunct monarch and winds up with the encomium: "Du warst ein ganzer Mann." ("Thou wert a whole-hearted man.") As is the case with "the Punch," the "Kladderadatsch" may well be considered as truly reflecting the national feeling in momentous situations.

Thus the whole German nation and the sympathy of public opinion was following the German Emperor when he mournfully stepped in the funeral procession behind the hearse of King Edward VII.

EX-PRESIDENT'S VISIT TO BERLIN.

In consequence of the death of King Edward the visit of ex-President Roosevelt to Berlin went off in a more quiet style than it was laid out in the original programme. But the hearty welcome held out to him was not impaired, and unquestionably everybody was highly pleased with the impressions of these few eventful days. The simple and open-minded way of Mr. Roosevelt made him at once a favourite with all those many persons he came in contact with.

But straight-forward and outspoken as the ex-President may be, there are, so to speak, two souls in his breast: that of the sincere friend of peace and that of the born soldier. His desire to preserve the peace of the world is known everywhere and it has even been asserted, that his visits to the courts of Europe were intended to strengthen the ties of friendship between the various nations. As he travelled merely as a private person, his proposals were of course without any official character.

But the winner of the Peace Price is at the same time with heart and soul a soldier, and this quality became very conspicuous during his short stay in Germany. In his address to the students of Berlin University he dwelt on the primary importance of warlike qualities in the most advanced nations and mentioned the military manœuvre he had seen at Doeberitz as the most interesting and instructive spectacle he had seen on his tour. On the manœuvre field he was again the Colonel of the Rough Riders and enjoyed the ride on the spirited horse played at his disposal. That he met his old friend Count Goetzen who had been Rough Rider himself and that he was told of a special report written on the Emperor's order by this officer on Roosevelt's own regiment, pleased the ex-President exceedingly.

Everything went off without a hitch and it was evident that Mr. Roosevelt enjoyed his stay and took as pleasant recollections with him as he left behind.

FOREIGN TRADE IN APRIL.

It is satisfactory that from the customs rolls of Germany and the United Kingdom the improvement that has been observable for some months past went up in leaps and bounds in the month of April. Of the whole increase of the import trade during the first four months of 1910 compared with the same period of 1909 rather more than one-half in both countries is due to the splendid returns of the last month. As regards the export figures they are just as favourable for Germany, while the English export during April amounts to about 36 per cents. of that of the whole four months. If we compare the April returns of 1910 with those of the same month in 1909, the English figures show a greater progress than those of Germany, viz., an increase of the import trade by 17 per cents against 10 in the care of Germany, and an increase of the export trade by 20 per cents. against 17 per cents. for Germany. But it is to be considered that the English returns are based on the declared values, while in Germany the weight is given. As for most articles of trade there has been a rise of price since last year, the English figures are thereby swelled. Most remarkable is that in both countries the growth of the imports is principally made up by the raw materials of industries, that of the exports of manufactured goods. That vouchsafes the conclusion that an industrial improvement went together with the increase of the bulk of foreign trade.

The excellent crops of last year show their effect in the reduced quantities of cereals imported into both countries. At the same time we notice a change in the distribution of the supply for the English market. Whereas in the previous year the Argentine republic took the lion's share among the importers of wheat, its quantity was reduced by one-half this year. Instead Russia was able to double its supply of wheat for the English market, Australia could increase it by 50 per cents, and India rose suddenly to such an importance that it almost reaches Canada as a seller of wheat to the home country. Among the imports of sugar into the United Kingdom Germany as ever holds the first place, while Russia is nowhere. Very remarkable is the increase of the import of soya beans for the manufactury of souce: it seems that there is a good opening for the Manchurian produce. On the other hand the import of coffee and tea fell considerably owing to the budget proposals.

For Germany the enormous increase of the import of ore is obvious; it amounted to 12 1-7 millions of tons in April of 1910 against 7¼ millions in the same month of the previous year. There seems to be a large demand for this raw material in Germany, and we may easily explain the interest taken in Moroccan layers by enterprising German firms. English coal still finds a good market in Germany. On the other hand there was a sudden jump of the German export of coal by not less than 2 million tons in April. Possibly the expectation of a wide-spread miners' strike in England accounts for this extraordinary fact.

What strikes one most in comparing these lengthy statistical tables is the difference in the figures of the exports of iron and iron wares. A few instances may be given as an explanation. England increased its exports of pig iron in April 1910 to 133,806 tons against 106,650 in the same month of 1909; but Germany exported not less than 620,122 tons against 381,784 in the previous year. Of iron rails the English export trade shows even a decrease from 65,383 tons to 47,412 against a German rise from 321,551 tons to 424,329. All iron wares taken together show an increase of the German export by about 30 per cents. The strong point of the English export trade are the tex-tile. They alone account for more than one half of the higher value of this month's exports. The percentage of Germany's export of textiles is quite satisfactory; but even the relative growth is of far less significance than that of the metal industries and of the electric and chemical manufactures. As regards shipbuilding for foreign shipments both countries show a considerable falling off.

L. ASCH.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Faralbhoy Cursimbhoy Ibrahim, presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon.

TENDERS FOR HOSPITAL CLOTHING.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner regarding the invitation of tenders for the supply of clothing to Municipal Hospitals. In his letter the Commissioner stated that two tenders were received as follows:—Messrs. Hassanally Adamji and Co., Rs. 5,850-1-8 and Messrs. Bhawoo Kashinath and Co., Rs. 4,328-5-0. As the tender of Messrs. Hassanally Adamji and Co. is the lower of the two tenders received, I propose to accept it under Section 72 (2) of the Municipal Act subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) of the Act to a contract being entered into with the firm for the supply. The cost of the supply will, in the first instance, be met from the advance for stores and subsequently adjusted against the grant for the Hospitals for the purpose.

The Committee approved of the Commissioner's action in the mater.

THE POSITIVE WATER METERS.

The Committee considered letter from the Commissioner regarding the invitation of tenders for positive water-meters, in which it was stated that the following five firms submitted their tenders: Messrs. John E. Minnitt, Ltd; Messrs Kwart, Latham and Co.; Messrs. Turner, Hoare and Co.; Messrs. Garlic and Co. and Messrs. John Fleming and Co.

The Commissioner further stated: The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, has recommended the purchase of "Frost's patent meters" and "Kent's absolute meters" in preference to other types of meters as they are more durable and give the best results. Our experience in the past has emphasised the necessity for purchasing the most reliable meters procurable. Messrs. John Fleming and Co. and Messrs. Garlic and Co. are the only firms who have tendered for all sizes of 'Frost's meters,' and Messrs. John Fleming and Co. are the only tenderers for 'Kent's absolute meters.' Of the two tenders for 'Frost's meters," that of Messrs. Garlic and Co. is the lower. At the current year's Budget there is a provision of Rs. 40,000 for the purchase of meters and the Water Engineer recommends for purchase the number of meters of both sorts shown in the [accompanying statement. I, therefore, propose to accept under Section 72 (2) of the Municipal Act the tender of Messrs. John Fleming and Co. for the supply of "Kent's absolute meters" and that of Messrs. Garlic and Co. for supply of "Frost's patent meters" subject to the sanction of the Standing Committee under Section 69 (c) of the Act to contracts being entered into with these firms for the supply at the cost shown below:—

Messrs. John Fleming & Co.	Rs.	18,631 13 2
„ Garlic & Co.	„	21,206 0 0
	Rs.	39,837 13 2

The Committee accorded its approval.

TRANSPORT OF REFUSE.

Consideration was given to a letter from the Commissioner, in which he stated:—"I have the honour to state that owing to the introduction of motors for the removal of refuse and the transport of refuse by Railway from Colaba it has been found possible to reduce the number of scavenging carts. There are at present about 100 carts lying at the Workshops awaiting repairs and some of them are in a very bad state. The Health Officer and the Deputy Executive Engineer, Mechanical Branch, are of opinion that about 100 of these carts may be condemned as unserviceable and broken up, and the serviceable material from them utilized for the repair of other carts. In this way a considerable saving will be effected in the repair charges and the number of unserviceable carts kept in reserve will be reduced. I approve of the above proposal and have the honour accordingly to request the sanction of the Standing Committee to 100 scavenging carts being condemned and broken up."

DEFALCATION IN CHIEF ACCOUNTANT'S OFFICE.

Consideration was given to the following letter from the Commissioner, dated the 6th instant:—

The amount misappropriated in the case of the defalcation in the Chief Accountant's Office aggregated Rs. 2,683-3-3, made up of several sums ranging from Rs. 46-8-0 to Rs. 390-10-10 between April 1909 and October 1909. The full amount has been made good as follows:—

By the security furnished by the faulting clerk	Rs.	500 0 0
By pay due to the defaulting clerk	„	54 8 4
By recovery from the Cashier, Mr. D. C. Furdunji	„	1,853 6 9
By recovery from the Acting Cashier, Mr. Gajanand Makundji	„	275 6 2
Total	Rs.	2,683 5 3

The Corporation thus have undergone no loss. The defaulting clerk was prosecuted and sentenced to 9 months' imprisonment.

With regard to the arrangements for detecting such defalcations, I have the honour to point out that the defalcations were detected by the Chief Accountant's own office.

The Commissioner concluded by saying:—

"It will appear from the above that the only officer guilty of any carelessness was the Cashier. In view, however, of his long service and high character and of the pecuniary loss which he has undergone in replacing the defalcations, I do not propose to take any further action against him."

The matter was referred to a sub-committee.

The Committee then adjourned.

DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

TO OPEN SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Botha's Anti-Asiatic Policy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

It is officially announced that the King has designated the Duke of Connaught to open the South African Parliament.

Pretoria telegrams state that Mr. Botha, in his declaration of policy, said he hoped that the old party organisations would amalgamate into a great South African national party. The foremost task of Government would be that of welding the races into one people, sympathetically treating the natives and coloured population, encouraging the white population and preventing Asiatic immigration, and the protection of the British flag. It was of the greatest importance that ties with the Motherland should be strengthened.

EGYPTIAN PRESS LAW.

Passed in Original Form.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OVERRIDDEN.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

A Cairo telegram states that the Council of Ministers has passed, in its original form, the new Press Law, which the Legislative Council rejected, and the Secret Societies and School Discipline laws, which the Legislative Council emasculated.

The Government's firmness, in over-ruling the Legislative Council's action in weakening legislation to prevent political crime, has produced an excellent impression.

THE CRETAN SITUATION.

Definition of Britain's Policy.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Edward Grey, in reply to Mr. Gibson Bowles, said the statement that Great Britain took a different view from the other Cretan Powers was unfounded. Britain's object, like theirs, was the maintenance of the Sultan's suzerainty, the protection of the Mussulmans, and good Government under an autonomous regime. If the Cretans caused further provocation to Turkey by their attempts to alter the *status quo*, thus endangering peace in the Near East, they would force others to take action, which would not be to their advantage.

[The plan of action concerted between Sir Edward Grey and M. Pichon at their recent meeting in London and submitted to the Russian and Italian Governments proposes, it is understood, in the first place to compel the Cretans in accordance with the request of the Porte, to allow the Mussulman deputies to sit in the Chamber, and then to restore the High Commissionership. This will involve the return of the international forces of occupation which were originally withdrawn on the proposal of the British Government.]

DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF EDUCATION.

Question in the House.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 14.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. O'Grady asked: Will the Government of India continue the office of Director-General of Education in the event of the present holder vacating the position?

Mr. Montagu replied: Lord Morley is not yet in a position to make a statement.

CEYLON ASSOCIATION.

No Reply from Lord Crewe.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

At the annual meeting of the Ceylon Association to-day, Mr. C. J. Scott was elected President.

He announced that no reply had been received from Lord Crewe, in regard to the proposed deputation in connection with the Legislative Council.

ALLEGED GREEK OUTRAGE.

Turkish Indignation.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Excitement has been aroused in Rumania and Turkey by reports that the mob at Piraeus has looted a Rumanian steamer, and maltreated Rumanian and Turkish passengers.

The Turkish Minister has made a protest.

The Greek Government denies the reports It says that the crowd rescued a Greek deserter from the Rumanian army, and the steamer was not looted.

THE RUBBER MARKET.

Sales Slow and Irregular.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

Rubber auctions, at which large supplies of plantation rubber are offered, are proceeding slowly and with extreme irregularity. The price is now above the worst which has been reached. The average decline is three pence to sixpence.

HUGE FLOODS IN GERMANY.

Villages Destroyed.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Altenahr has been practically destroyed by the floods. The death-roll is unknown. The bridge, crowded with spectators, collapsed. The floods are also reported in Upper Bavaria isolating Oberammergau where the decennial Passion Play is proceeding. Numbers of British and American visitors are flood-bound.

THE PAPAL ENCYCLICAL.

The Vatican Makes Amends.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The Vatican has replied to the German protests regretting the unexpected effect of the Encyclical on the Tercentenary of Saint Barromeo and promising that it shall not be made public by the German Bishops. This is regarded as indicating that unusual pressure was exercised on the Vatican.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONFERENCE.

The Probable Members.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The *Morning Post* states that Mr. Balfour, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cawdor, Mr. Austen Chamberlain, Mr. Asquith, Lord Crewe, Lord Loreburn and Mr. Lloyd-George are likely to participate in the Constitutional Conference.

Mr. Dillon, speaking at Dublin, said the crisis was in no way ended. The Nationalists were as free as ever to take any action which they thought fit.

OUTRAGE IN BOSNIA.

Governor Shot at.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

Serajevo telegrams state that a Socialist, named Karajie, fired five shots at Varceanin, the Governor of Bosnia, who was returning from opening the Diet. The Governor was unhurt. Karajie committed suicide.

DEATH OF MR. JAMES DOUGLAS.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The death is announced of Mr. James Douglas, former Agent of the East Indian Railway.

THE ROYAL HUNT CUP.

Result of the Race.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

The race for the Royal Hunt Cup was run at Ascot this afternoon with the following result:—

Bachelor's Double..... 1
Endorus..... 2
Demosthenes..... 3

Twenty ran. The race was won by four lengths with a length between the second and the third. The betting at the start was:—

5 to 1 against Bachelor's Double.
100 to 6 against Endorus.
25 to 1 against Demosthenes.

LONDON, JUNE 14.

The latest betting on the Royal Hunt Cup is:—

13 to 2 against Placidus and Bachelor's Double.
100 to 8 against Endorus.
100 to 7 against Cinderella and Electra.
100 to 6 against Arranmore and Senseless.
20 to 1 against Sir Bold, Moscato, Darraidou and Howick.
22 to 1 against The Story,
25 to 1 against Delirium and Demosthenes.

VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The Viceroy and the Countess of Minto spent the week-end at Mashobra and returned to town on Monday.

Mr. Bigge, son of Sir Arthur Bigge, Private Secretary to His Majesty the King Emperor, is at present on a visit to their Excellencies at Viceregal Lodge.

General Sir James Willcocks arrived in Simla on Monday afternoon and is a guest at Viceregal Lodge.

Captains the Hon'ble W. Cadogan, 10th Hussars, and Fischer Locket, 10th Lancers, who were guests at Viceregal Lodge left on Sunday last to rejoin their respective regiments.

Mr. Curtis, of the Kurram Militia and Mr. Firth of the West Ridings, are guests at Viceregal Lodge.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR ARTISANS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The Madras Government was sanctioned 199 scholarships of the aggregate value of Rs. 566 intended for youths of the artisan class to be awarded among 35 industrial schools under the supervision of the Acting Director of Industries. Scholarships for the elementary grade will be tenable for one year while those for advanced and intermediate grades will be tenable for two years each.

An installation of the Brennan monorail has been opened at the Japan-British Exhibition, Shepherd's Bush.

THE OPIUM CRISIS.

Attempts to Check Chinese Encroachments.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The opium situation in China is engaging the earnest attentions of the Government of India. The action of the Chinese authorities is imposing a heavy tax on Indian opium merchants both in Bombay and Calcutta. Trade is at a standstill and there has been a heavy fall in prices which have not yet apparently reached the bottom.

It is also not improbable that as the stocks are partly carried on borrowed money, the money market will feel the strain.

If the Foreign Office insist on a rigid maintenance of Treaty rights including the entire freedom of wholesale trade in the Treaty Ports the crisis may yet pass without worse results than losses among the more daring speculators. But it is felt that any weakness in resisting Chinese encroachments will depress business generally and seriously affect the revenues of India.

Very large sacrifices are already being made by India in the rapid reduction of its opium exports without any prospect of assistance from the Home Exchequer and any available transfer of the dwindling proceeds from the Indian revenues to the pocket of China will mean a blow at the prestige of the Indian Government as the protector of the interests of the Indian tax payer. The Government is understood to have already sent its views to the Secretary of State.

SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY FOR SIMLA.

Available by Next Year.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

It is announced that the supply of electric light and power in Simla will be available by the end of year 1911. The area within which it is intended to supply any applicant for the first year or two is roughly the central part of the Simla municipal area bounded as follows:—On the north including Kelston and Petersfield by the Municipal boundary; on the west by a line drawn through Cherriton, Viceregal Lodge and Bag Hill; on the south by the present municipal boundary to Elleralie; on the east by a straight line from Elleralie to the Walker Hospital.

The annual cost of the supply will depend on the price charged per unit which will be fixed by the Simla Municipal Committee, but it may be taken that it will not exceed eight annas per unit for the smallest consumers, with a reduction to large consumers. A "Unit" means 1.000 watt hours which put into practical language means that enough energy to supply a group of 3 lamps totalling 50 candles power for 10 hours will cost 8 annas.

The system of supply in Simla will be by means of overhead wires carried on poles at a pressure of 120 volts alternating current three "phases". Not more than one phase has been taken into any building unless it has more than hundred lights.

THE DHUNAVALE RIOT CASE.

Eleven Accused Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 15.

The Sessions Judge of Mianwali delivered judgment in the case of the riot over some land dispute which occurred in the village of Dhunawale, five miles from Khundian in the Mianwali district. Thirteen villagers were charged with having caused the death of one man and inflicting serious injuries to several others.

The Sessions Judge convicted three villagers under section 302 I.P.C. and sentenced each of them to transportation for life, convicted eight others under section 325 I.P.C. and sentenced each of them to three years' rigorous imprisonment. Two villagers were acquitted.

BHAKKAR MURDER CASE.

Accused Sentenced to 14 Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JUNE 15.

The Sessions Judge of Mianwali delivered judgment in the case known as the Bhakkar murder tragedy which took place on 8th April in the village of Kharer near Darya Khan, the first station from Bhakkar. The victims were a Hindu youth, aged 18 years, and the wife of the murderer named Aladad (a Biloch) aged 16 years. The Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Bhakkar charged the accused with the offence of murder and committed him to the Sessions under section 302 I. P. C.

The Sessions Judge of Bhakkar convicted the accused under section 302 I. P. C and taking into consideration the extraneous circumstances of grave provocation under which the offence was committed. He sentenced him to seven years' each under the two heads i.e. 14 years in all, the sentences to run concurrently.

A MOULAVI'S HOUSE SEARCHED.

Police Charge Laid.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, JUNE 15.

This morning Babu Bankim Chandra Chowdhury, with several other Sub-Inspectors and a large number of constables, searched the house of Moulavi Hedoit, a master, in the presence of Rai Bahadur Suresh Chandra Singha, the Deputy Magistrate. The search lasted several hours, but nothing incriminating was found. After the search Bankim Babu asked the Moulavi to accompany him and he obeyed. Afterwards he was produced before the District Magistrate who ordered his release on a bail of Rs. 1,000 and of two sureties for a like amount. His nephew and Babu Nripendra Chandra Rai, pleader, stood sureties. Proceedings under section 110 Cr. P. Code have been drawn up against him. He was released at 4 p.m.

CIGARETTE CHEATING CASE.

Accused Committed to Sessions.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

Campbell and Bradlaugh, accused in the sensational cigarette cheating case which cropped up on account of the introduction of new Tariff Bill were committed to the High Court Sessions to-day.

BROWNING PISTOL CASE IN POONA.

Nasik Accused Implicated.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 15.

Kavadakar, of the Executive Engineer's office, Poona, who is charged under the Arms Act, was brought up before Mr. McGregor, Assistant Collector. Accused was in January last arrested by the City Police for having in his possession a Browning pistol and three cartridges, which he alleged were given to him for safe custody by one Brahmagiri Bhooa, an accused in the Nasik conspiracy case, at present awaiting trial before the High Court, Bombay.

Kavadakar was tried at Nasik before the the Magistrate and discharged, but as the arms were alleged to have been found on Kavadakar at Poona he was charged accordingly under the Arms Act, section 19. To-day a charge was framed against him and he pleaded not guilty.

Mr. Apte, pleader, asked the Court to bring Brahmagiri Bhooa as a defence witness with other witnesses, who would be called to testify to the character of the accused.

Monday next was fixed for the hearing, when Brahmagiri will be brought down in custody.

THE SIMLA A. D. C.

"A Builder of Bridges" to be Staged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The Simla A. D. C. will stage "A Builder of Bridges" on Saturday next. The following is the cast: Edward Thurafield, Colonel Cleveland; Arnold Faringay, Mr. Cecil Pearce; Walter Gresham, Mr. H. Godfrapp; Sir Henry Killick, Major Steel; Peter Holland, Mr. E. A. Abbott; Dorothy Faringay, Mrs. Goffin; Mrs. Debney, Mrs. Hennessey; Miss Closson, Miss Gibbons; Minnie, Miss Huth,

WHEAT ELEVATORS.

Question Left to Local Authorities.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

It is extremely doubtful if the Government of India will move further into the question of the establishment of wheat elevators at Karachi. It has been held to be the business for the Port Trust to equip the port with elevators and it will now be the duty of the local Government, the Port Trustees and the Commercial community to take up the matter.

ACCOUNTANT-GENERALS' APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

It is practically settled that Mr. Prichard will be posted as Accountant-General, Bengal, and Mr. Newman will officiate as Accountant-General, Punjab. Pending these changes Mr. U. L. Majumdar will act as Accountant-General in Bengal when Mr. Gauntlett vacates office.

HIROK RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Result of the Enquiry.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The report of the Departmental Committee of Enquiry into the Hirok Railway accident has not yet been received, but there is little doubt that it was due to the right big end of the leading engine breaking down on 1" in 27" grade. The drivers stopped the train to take down the connecting rod and the train was standing meanwhile under vacuum brakes. When the work was completed the drivers tried to start the train, but found the engine unable to pull the load and the vacuum had leaked off while standing and was insufficient to control the train and in spite of the strength of two engines at the rear it ran back and came to grief. The wreckage will take about a fortnight to clear. Single line working has been resumed on the down line to enable the gauges to work.

LOSS OF A MOTOR LAUNCH.

Suit for Compensation Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

Mr. Justice Fletcher, this afternoon, disposed of the case which arose out of the mysterious disappearance of a motor launch from Prinseps Ghat. The owners of the boat, Messrs. Ashworth Taylor and Co. sued the South British Insurance Co. for recovery of Rs. 11,000 for which amount it was insured. As there was no evidence as to how the boat was lost the Judge dismissed the suit.

THE SEDITION CIRCULAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

Writing of the Government Circular, the *Madras Mail* says:—"It is hoped that the anticipations of the Government of India will be realised, but if the measures now taken, fail stearner methods will be adopted."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

Colonel J. A. Tanner, R. E., is appointed a General Staff Officer at Army Head-quarters, at Simla.

Major Creagh, 107th Pioneers, to be 2nd-in-command, 128th Pioneers.

Lieutenant-Colonel Franks, Professor at the Quetta Staff College, has four months' leave; Major MacNab, Royal Sussex Regiment, to officiate.

Captain R. S. Hart, 1st Battalion, Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regiment, is appointed to the Egyptian Army.

Lieutenant Williams, 130th Baluchis, is appointed Adjutant, Mekran Levy Corps.

Capt. Vaughan, 113th Infantry, is appointed General Staff Officer at Army Head-quarters, vice Captain Gibbon, whose tenure has expired.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE NEW VICEROY.

The Indian community cannot be enthusiastic over the appointment of Sir Charles Hardinge as the next Viceroy. Not being a politician or a platform orator, he is not so well known even to the public in England. The choice is not regarded with disapprobation either. He is taken as a dark horse, though of exceeding promise. His appointment has come as a relief to those of my countrymen who were filled with lively apprehensions at the possibility of Lord Kitchener being selected for the office. It is objected to Sir Charles that he has only distinguished himself as a diplomatist, and that he has had no occasion to prove his capacity in a high administrative post. It is urged that the office of Viceroy of India is most onerous and exacting in regard to the duties appertaining to it, and that the administrative problems to be grappled with are of the utmost difficulty and complexity. It is feared, therefore, that a new and untried man may be found unequal to the task. I, for one, am disposed to look upon the appointment of Sir Charles Hardinge with a sense of trust and hopefulness, and I will give reasons for the faith which is in me. His very selection at such a juncture by the Liberal Ministry, although he is not of the same political creed, is in itself an evidence of his merit and that merit must be a rare order, since he is preferred to likely candidates in the Liberal Party who have done service to it as native politicians. We may be sure that Lord Morley must have satisfied himself fully of his fitness for the office, before he became a party to the choice. By selecting a non-party man, the Government have, in a way, given countenance to the sound maxim that India should always be kept outside the pale of party polemics. Sir Charles having seen diplomatic service in Persia and Turkey, is not an absolute stranger to the East or to the peculiar atmosphere of the Orient. But he can not be credited, therefore, with a knowledge of Eastern or Indian affairs. He comes here without any knowledge of India and its problems, he only shares the ignorance with almost every one of his predecessors in this exalted office. Because he has always been a diplomatist, therefore he need not necessarily be an administrative failure. Lord Dufferin had also been taken from the same service, but as Viceroy of India he showed himself a very capable ruler. On the other hand, the training of the new Viceroy as a diplomatist must be supposed to have developed in him uncommon tact and delicacy of feeling, a rare insight into human nature and the personal element in state concerns. These are qualifications not to be despised in a Viceroy. It is said he was held in high esteem by King Edward, who wished him to succeed Lord Minto. The late King was a shrewd judge of men, and his opinion of Sir Charles coincides with that of the leaders of both the great parties in the state. So he comes among us with excellent credentials. It is hoped by my countrymen that they have found in him the right man to forward the policy of Lords Morley and Minto, and that he will bring to his great task the moral attributes for which Lord Ripon, though not a very great or very brilliant statesman, is still remembered with gratitude by all India. The country will give, as it ought to, a cordial welcome to the coming Viceroy. It will stimulate him in his high endeavour.

MIGRATION TO THE HILLS.

The migration of Government to the hills is a question of perennial interest, and will endure so long as it will last, that is, I presume, for ever. The reference of Sir George Clarke to the subject at the opening of the Parsi Gymkhana at Mahableshwar has provoked the critics, who are opposed to the migration, to return to the charge with renewed vigour. His Excellency made a little quiet fun of the Puritans of the Plains, who thank God that they are not like high-placed Government officials, who must enjoy the luxury of a hill climate and scenery for a part of the year. They contend that if in spite of the enervating heat of Bombay in summer they can carry on their work without detriment to their health, why cannot Government do the same? "I am not one of those who think," said the Governor, "that it is very wicked to come to Mahableshwar for a time, and that work can be best carried on by avoiding change and fresh air. On the contrary, I know by experience that better work can be done on these hills than in Bombay, and that we sometimes harassed officials really benefit from the change of air and associations, which is a public gain." Those who can not get away from the plains in summer must not grudge the better fortune of those who can, even though it may be done at the expense of the taxpayer. We have now the highest authority in the presidency for saying that the money is not altogether thrown away. Bombay would be losing like a too jealous and exacting mistress, if it were to insist upon the presence of the Government and his Council within its confines, all the year round, or very nearly so. It is possible to make too much of the benefits to be derived by the administration, if its head-quarters were permanently fixed in Bombay. It strikes me as a fanciful objection that away in the hills, the Government is not in touch with the people. Indians belonging to the upper ranks of society go there in large numbers in season, and congregated within a limited area, the officials have a better chance of cultivating their acquaintance and ascertaining their views on public affairs. For these reasons, I agree that it is good for the members of Government to go to Mahableshwar "for a time,"—only that the period must not be unduly prolonged. The return of Government to the hill for a short season in October is open to grave objection on numerous grounds, and must be given up. It is good for the officials, and it is good for the people as well, that Government should not be virtually tied down to one place, even though that favoured spot may be capital town. The argument that the British Government does not migrate from its home is inapplicable to India, because this is a tropical country, whereas England is not; and again in England the rulers are not aliens uninured to the climate.

TRAFFIC TROUBLES.

The remarkable increase of traffic in the city has made an appreciable addition to the troubles arising from it. Motor-cars and waggons, with the clouds of dust they raise, and the ill-odour they spread around, as they speed along, are a nuisance, as well as a danger. The owners of shops and houses in Abdul Rehman Street have entered their protest against the Municipal motor waggons, laden with refuse, being allowed to pass through it on their way to Mahaluxmi, and they pray that another route may be prescribed for these vehicles. They feel that the electric tram and ordinary motors are nuisances enough in the busy and crowded street. The traffic has far outgrown the streets of Bombay, which were laid out when it was but a fraction of the dimensions to which it has grown in recent years. Town-planning on a new model in respects of the whole city is out of the question; even the widening of all the streets, where the evil is felt most, will take years. I think that Mandvi with its narrow and tortuous lanes, is the most congested quarter of the native town. Often the roads are crowded, and sometimes blocked with carts, and it is the weariness of the flesh, and a trial of temper to penetrate through the entanglement during the busy hours. A comprehensive improvement of this great trade centre is not possible, unless it is cleansed by a great fire. Although new suburbs may be opened, they will not relieve the pressure upon this district. If the traffic were properly regulated, there will certainly be an abatement of the nuisance. But the ordinary Indian policeman is not equal to the task. He either stands at his post quite unconcerned how the world goes around him, or addresses occasionally an ineffectual remonstrance to the drivers of humble vehicles just to assert his authority. He rouses himself, however, to an uncommon effort of energy, when he worries a cart man, and detains him for some infringement of road regulations, until he finds some way of appeasing the wrath of the man in power. There is a great deal of driving along the wrong side of the road, and the habit of taking the shortest cut round corners, be the side right or wrong, is much too prevalent among the drivers of back victorias especially. Sometimes carriages are driven pell-mell, as if the coachmen had undertaken to run a race. The pedestrians too are at fault. The masses seem to take the middle of the road by preference, and are slow to move off. They must be made to use foot-paths, and when there are no foot-paths, to keep strictly to either side of the road. I think a few London policemen may be imported for the purpose of teaching the police of Bombay how to regulate its traffic.

ROAD OBSTRUCTIONS.

Great as is the traffic nuisance, it is aggravated by the cutting open of roads for various purposes. Here a trench is dug open for laying a water-pipe; here a road, along half its width, is enclosed and barricaded for drainage operations extending over half a mile or more; here an enclosure with a red signal denotes the opening of a man-hole which spreads its sickening effluvia all round; here, again, a strip of road is closed to traffic by the Tramway Company for some work of its own; and the metalling of roads in one or other part of the town is constantly going on in the fair season. Driving from Grant Road to Parel, sometime ago, I noticed such obstructions in about twenty places. We may allow that these works are inevitable. But the complaint is that they are often prolonged indefinitely, sometimes for weeks, when one wonders whether the authorities have gone to sleep over their business. The other day, the Corporation requested the Municipal Commissioner to report about a trench which had been left open at Gamdevi for a long time, and he has simply forwarded to the Corporation the report of the Water Department, stating that the road was opened for laying down a main, that "the portions of the trench had to be kept open for some considerable time, as there was a delay in obtaining certain special castings for the work, and without these castings being supplied, the work could not be completed and the trench restored." It is not stated who is responsible for the delay in the supply of castings, nor why the road should have been dug open, while the castings were not ready. It is the duty of the authorities concerned to see that all road works are carried out expeditiously, and with the least possible inconvenience to the public.

DION.

PROPOSED SANATORIA.

For Tuberculous Diseases.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The following letter from the Government of India to all local Governments and Administrations is published:—

"The attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the prevalence of tuberculous diseases in India and to the great increase of phthisis in recent years in larger towns and cities, and it has been represented to them as most desirable, that well equipped sanatoria should be established, with as little delay as possible, in different parts of India, for the treatment of tuberculous patients. The Government of India are advised that the treatment of phthisis in the early stages of the disease in sanatoria, in which patients can receive the most minute daily attention of specially experienced physicians, affords the only hope of cure and they believe that many valuable lives will be saved, if suitable institutions for the treatment of tuberculous patients are established in this country. The Government of India desire to commend this question to your earnest consideration, and will be glad to be informed in due course what action you propose to take or consider practicable. They think that funds for the purpose of establishing sanatoria will probably be found by private beneficence, and I am to suggest that the co-operation of the charitable public may be invited."

ELECTION AT PONDICHERRY.

Rumoured Recall of the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

A Pondicherry correspondent writes to the "Hindu":—

The parliamentary confirmation of M. Bluysen has not yet been announced. Lemairists hope that on account of his large influence at home, M. Lemaire will be able to get validation for himself, or have the whole thing squashed, and get re-election sanctioned. Ever since the proclamation, there has been outward quiet in the town, but not a single day has passed but there were some arrests, convictions or releases, in connection with endless criminal cases, all of political origin, which now absorb public attention. As a sequel of the election, it is reported that the Governor has been recalled, and he will leave India towards the end of this month. This has caused much rejoicing to the Lemairists, for the latter look upon the Governor's removal as a event highly favourable to the interests of their party. The Secretarie General is also reported to have been recalled.

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO POST OFFICE HORSES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 15.

Thirteen horses for carrying the mail bags of the Allahabad Post Office having been declared unfit by the Veterinary Surgeon, the contractor supplying the horses was fined Rs. 5 for each horse, by Mr. Hopkins, Magistrate, Allahabad, who ordered the prosecution of Mr. Basin, Post Masser, Allahabad, under the Cruelty to Animals Act, and transferred the case to the file of Mr. More, Joint Magistrate.

Mr. Boys, counsel, appealing on behalf of Mr. Basin, raised an objection that Mr. Basin who was a Government official appointed by the local Government, could not be prosecuted without the sanction of the local Government or the Post-Master General.

The case will therefore be sent back to Mr. Hopkins for the necessary action.

ALLEGED MURDERER DISCHARGED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 15.

Mohini Mohun Mukerjee, naib of the Maharaja of Dinajpur, was arrested by the Pirojpur police on the 5th of February on a charge of murder. After a four months' investigation the police submitted their final report, when the Crown withdrew the charge, and the accused was discharged. Meantime the accused made various allegations against the police, which are being enquired into by the District Magistrate.

THE STATE SCHOLARSHIP.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The following communique is published to-day:—

"The Government of India have this year awarded the State Scholarship, tenable in Europe, by domiciled Europeans and Eurasians, to Mr. Walter Gabriel Howell Elliot, nominated by the Government of Madras.

THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

There is a rumour that H. E. the Governor will go to Calcutta from Ootacamund before he returns to Madras, and a visit to Hyderabad is also said to be probable.

THE LATE KING EDWARD.

Public Meeting in Bombay.

A REPRESENTATIVE GATHERING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon in the Town Hall to express their heartfelt and profound sorrow at the demise of the late beloved Sovereign King Edward and to respectfully and humbly offer their sincere condolence to His Gracious Majesty King George V., Queen Mother Alexandra, and other members of the Royal family. The Town Hall was packed by representative men of all classes and communities of Bombay, and it was admitted on all hands to be the most representative meeting held in the memory of the oldest Bombayite living. His Excellency the Governor who had specially come down from Poona to preside at the meeting referred in eloquent terms to the services rendered to humanity by the Peace-Maker; and the other speakers also referred to the great qualities of head and heart of his late Majesty.

Among those present on the occasion were:—

H. E. Sir George Clarke, Governor of Bombay, The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, the Hon'ble Sir John Muir-Mackenzie, Major General Swaun, the Right Rev. E. J. Palmer, Bishop of Bombay, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sir D. M. Petit, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David, Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, the Hon'ble Sir V. D. Thackersey, Sir Dorab J. Tata, the Honble Mr. Justice D. D. Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, Mr. Justice McLeod, the Hon'ble Mr. H. E. E. Procter, the Hon'ble Mr. E. G. Monteath, the Hon'ble Mr. M. A. Jinnah, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, the Hon'ble Mr. Manmohandas Ramji, the Hon'ble Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon'ble Dr. Temulji B. Nariman, Mr. S. M. Edwardes, Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, Mr. D. E. Wacha, Dr. Stanley Reed, Mr. Jamsetji A. Wadia, Mr. Fazulbhoy M. Dainoy, Mr. G. W. Hatch, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. P. Haigh, the Very Rev. Father Jurgens, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop, Mr. A. K. Leslie, Mr. J. P. Orr, Col. Dimmock, Mr. P. E. Cadell, Mr. F. F. Gordon, Mr. E. Perceival, Prof. O. V. Muller, the Rev. Father Dreckmann, Khan Bahadur M. C. Mazeban, Mr. J. M. Framji Patell, Mr. D. A. Khare, Dr. K. R. Dadachanji, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Narotam Morarji Goculdas, Rao Bahadur Balkrishna Vasudev Pandurang, Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Mr. Currimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy, Dr. D. A. DeMonte, Shamsululma Dastoor Darab Peshotan Sanjana, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia, Mr. C V Mehta, Mr. Joseph Hall, Mr. J. B. Petit, Dr. D. B. Master, Mr. S. K. Barodawalla, Dr. N. N. Katak, Mr. Mahomedbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. P. C. Setna, Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kashinath, Dr. Jehangir Curseiji, Mr. R. D. Setna, Mr. J. W. S. Dsouqp, Mr. Cohen, and others.

MESSAGES OF SYMPATHY.

His Excellency who was accompanied by Mr. Watson, Private Secretary, and Captain Davis, A. D. C., was received by the members of the Committee and conducted to the platform.

The proceedings opened with Mr. Haji Suleman Abdul Vahed, Sheriff of Bombay, reading the notice convening the meeting.

The Hon'ble Sir Narayen Chandavarkar proposed that H. E. Sir George Clarke take the chair.

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim seconded and Mr. Bomanji Dinshaw Petit supported the proposition, which was carried.

His Excellency the Governor then read telegrams and letters of sympathy with the object of the meeting, among which was one from H. H. the Nawab of Junagadh, heartily associating himself with the objects of the meeting, and deeming it a high privilege to be allowed to contribute Rs. 10,000 towards the memorial fund. H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar in a letter also expressed his sympathy with the object of the meeting and contributed Rs. 10,000 to the memorial fund. His Excellency next read a letter from the Hon'ble Mr. Chimanlal H. Setalvad expressing his inability to attend the meeting and fully sympathising with the object of the meeting. His Excellency then said they would all be interested to know the contents of a letter to him from Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji in which he said:—"It is very gratifying that you in your sympathy with the people are presiding at the meeting. I am very sorry I cannot attend it; but I fully associate myself with the objects of the meeting."

Sir George Clarke also read a telegram from H. H. the Aga Khan expressing his sincere sympathy with the object of the meeting.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency then said:—Gentlemen,—I am very glad to have been asked to come among you today that I may share with the citizens of Bombay in their expression of "heartfelt and profound sorrow" in the death of our beloved and revered Sovereign King Edward VII, Emperor of India. It is right and fitting that this Presidency should place on record and convey in the form of an address to His Majesty King George V. the deep sense of sorrow and of loss which pervades all communities and all classes. It also seems to me essential that some permanent memorial should be created in affectionate remembrance of the first British King to whom India and Indians were objects of living interest and of warm sympathy. Something may be said in favour of All-India memorials; but I strongly feel that the great Provinces, which are manageable entities that do not baffle the imagination of the average man and are capable of common action on a wide scale, should each have a memorial of its own.

The occasion that has brought us together into council, animated with one sentiment which unites our hearts, is one of sad solemnity and of deep import to our Empire. The world is governed by the resultant action and inter-action of great forces, which intensify or check each other, which enable or degrade, which make for union or disunion, for peace or for war. We may note from time to time the effects of these complex forces. We can rarely or never estimate the exact part which each force has played in bringing them about; but one thing at least is certain. Now, as always in the past, the personal qualities, the qualities which endear the individual to his fellow-men, which win for him their trust in his motives and his purposes, are supremely important in the highest as well as in the humblest spheres of human action. And when the individual who is loved and trusted is the Sovereign of the greatest Empire in the world with its stupendous population of 410 millions and its vast territorial extension of nearly 11 1-2 millions of square miles, we may dimly imagine the potentiality of the force which can be brought to bear upon the affairs of mankind. The great Queen-Empress was not only the symbol of Imperial Union, but its inspiring principle. To the people of India, she fitly represented all that is best of womanly sympathy in their joys and sorrows. Her Proclamation is their Charter to-day. And when she passed away, they were all united in the deep sense of a personal loss. King Edward VII, faithfully followed in the footsteps of his illustrious mother with the added advantage of personal acquaintance with the people and the conditions of India. His Majesty renewed to his people the assurance given by the great Queen Victoria. He never lost an opportunity of showing his sympathies with their needs, and his touching words addressed to them when plague was creating sad ravages in their ranks will not be forgotten. When last I had the honour of seeing His Majesty, he spoke with knowledge of and deep interest in the great country to which I had been called and when I returned from Australia in 1904 there was no one who questioned me so closely upon all that concerned the welfare of the Island Continent as did its Sovereign. The personal magnetism that is not always found as part of the "divinity which doth hedge a King" was not only felt by His Majesty's subjects but by the peoples of Europe, and it was this that enabled him to win the title of Peacemaker, which doubtless was that which he most desired. He clearly realised two great facts, first that peace is the greatest blessing that can be bestowed upon mankind, and secondly, that paper treaties laboriously scrutinized and often abounding in conditioned vagueness, are not the only means by which national good-will can be achieved. His too brief reign saw the growth

of a British entente with France and with Russia, and the happy appeasement of feelings of mutual distrust and suspicion which were a danger to peace and a blot upon civilisation. There were also times when the spectre of war, which seemed to threaten the tranquillity of Europe, was happily banished and each amicable settlement, whether brought about by mutual good-will or by arbitration in the Hague Courts, necessarily tends to undermine the fatalist belief that war is the sole judge of the differences of the nations. The reign of King Edward not only marked a period of peace, but will always be associated with great measures of conciliation freely granted to India.

The time has not yet come to do full justice to the part played by His Majesty in International and Imperial affairs; but we know that his great experience, his natural sagacity and his passion for peace made his influence felt far and wide. His mission was not only to maintain happy relations between his own subjects and other peoples, but to promote general harmony, and the great personal qualities which led Lord Rosebery to describe him as "Le Roi Charmeur" gave him unique advantages in possessing his noble aims. He worked on to the last; firmly declining to drop his burden till the Angel of Death had laid hands on him. We must all feel that such an end is what we should most desire. His work was not nearly finished, and one recalls the striking words of Marcus Aurelius in regard to those who seem to have passed away prematurely at the height of their promise.

"But my role is unfinished. There are five acts and only three are gone! Thy words are true; but in life three acts are all she play. For he decrees it shall end, who was once the author of thy existence and is now the author of thy dissolution. But thou art guiltless of both. Then depart at peace with all men; for He who bids thee go is at peace with thee."

Gentlemen, the universal mourning of such an Empire as ours which we, representatives of many races, have met to emphasize and to commemorate gives rise to deep reflections. Sorrow unites and under the impulse of a common sentiment the real brotherhood of man which we are apt to forget asserted itself in the presence of death. Here in India as in Great Britain there is a lull, and for a time discords are happily hushed as our revered King would most have desired. That the sense of a sorrow shared by all communities and classes may help us better to realise our essential community of interests, our common aim to do what is best for India, and the oneness of heart which must possess all who strive only after what is good and true, is my most earnest wish.

And now I must not detain you longer from the business of this gathering. I wish to say only that I will do all in my power to help those who will be charged with carrying out your behests. The form which our Presidency Memorial should take may well be left for future consideration. I would not for a moment appear to dictate any particular course of action; but I may perhaps be permitted to remind you that King Edward took a most active personal interest in all hospital work, and exerted himself with powerful effect at a time when the great hospitals in London were in grave financial difficulties. And throughout his life, His Majesty was foremost in promoting all scientific research leading to the saving of life and the alleviation of suffering. Whatever may be decided upon hereafter, I am sure I speak for you all when I say that we hope and believe that it will be supported by all classes, not excluding those who can only spare a rupee, or less, and that it will be worthy of the beloved Sovereign to whose memory it will be dedicated, worthy of the Princes, Chiefs and the leaders of Commerce and Industry in our Presidency, and worthy of the great city in which it may be erected.

AN ILLUSTRIOUS SOVEREIGN.

The Hon'ble the Chief Justice, Sir Basil Scott, moved the following resolution :-

"That the citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, express their heartfelt and profound sorrow at the demise of their late beloved Sovereign, King Edward VII, Emperor of India, and humbly and respectfully offer their sincere condolence to His Gracious Majesty King George V, Emperor of India, the Queen-Mother, and the Royal Family, on this lamentable event. That the following address of condolence to His Imperial Majesty be approved and adopted, and that the President be empowered to sign and forward it to His Majesty on behalf of the meeting."

Sir Basil said that on the occasion of the death of their illustrious Sovereign King Edward VII, he was called upon to propose before the meeting for adoption a resolution expressing their heartfelt and profound sorrow at the sad demise of his late Majesty and an address to His Majesty King George, expressive of the love and affection with which the City of Bombay had always regarded him. He would now read the address to King George, which was as follows :

"To His Most Gracious Majesty George the fifth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

"May it please Your Imperial Majesty,—We, the citizens of Bombay, in public meeting assembled, respectfully approach the Throne to express our profound grief, our insatiable loss, in common with the whole British Empire, at the death of this Revered Majesty King Edward VII.

"Less than a decade has passed since we gathered to give voice to our heartfelt sorrow at the death of the Great Queen who reigned in hearts of her myriad Indian subjects. For the second time in this short span of years is the Empire plunged into mourning; its grief is doubled by the painful thought that our Beloved Monarch was snatched away at the zenith of his reign, in the ripeness of his great and unprecedented influence, when under Providence it seemed that he might be spared for many years to guide the Empire with his wisdom, knowledge and matchless sympathy.

"Yet lightening our grief, shining across the gloom of our mourning, is this cherished thought—that the qualities which made Victoria the Good, Queen Mother of India, and Edward VII the embodiment of our highest ideals of Kingship, are not peculiar to those great Sovereigns, but part of the common heritage of the Royal House of England. Her late Majesty Queen Victoria stood to India as the guarantee of the justice, the wisdom, the clemency and the benevolent enlightenment of British Rule. Under her beneficent sway India made giant strides in all the arts of peace and in preparations to keep the peace. Her ardent sympathy for her Indian subjects, her passionate desire to hold the scales even, her zeal for the progress and enlightenment of her Indian people are crystallized in the gracious Proclamation, which is the Indian Magna Charta. Those traditions passed unbroken to her son: we are no less confident that they are inherited by her grandson.

"None watched with greater pride than his Indian subjects the rise of King Edward to the foremost place in Europe. Our pride was deepened by the knowledge that amid all the pressing burdens of State, with his ever present care for his people at home and abroad, the heart of His Majesty was always warm towards India, which he learnt to know so well during his historic tour. Our memories are charged with a grateful recollection of the gracious messages which came spontaneously toward us in time of trouble and affliction; our hearts are quick with gratitude for the noble Proclamation which guaranteed anew our liberties and our progressive development under the British Flag. Above the clash of race, the war of creed, the din of political strife always stood the personality of the great King, who knew neither race nor creed nor party amongst his subjects, who lived and strove only to secure the greatest good for the people whom he loved. Our hearts are bowed with grief; the Reaper has cut down the King who made us one in our devotion to the Crown and in our confidence that the most stable guarantee of the liberties of India, its peace, prosperity and progress, lies in the British Monarchy.

"In this our hour of mourning we turn to Your Imperial Majesty and to your Illustrious Consort. Fresh in our memory is the recollection of your unfailing interest in all things Indian and in all things tending to the good of Indians in your long tour through every part of this great country. We recall your assurance that Your Majesty and Queen Mary have seen enough of India to implant for ever in your hearts a sympathy with and interest in all that affects your subjects in India, of whatever creed or race, and your appeal at the Guildhall for more sympathy in discharging the governance of this country. Confident that in Your Majesty we shall find another guardian of our liberties, another guarantee for the impartiality and rectitude of British Rule, another wise friend and sympathiser with all that tends to her moral, social and economic progress, we representing the million inhabitants of the loyal city of Bombay respectfully tender you the homage of our unbounded devotion to Your Majesty's Throne and Person, and pray Almighty God to vouchsafe all blessings to Your Majesty and your Noble Consort."

Continuing, Sir Basil referred to the many great qualities which had enabled King Edward to so efficiently discharge the manifold duties which devolved on the constitutional Sovereigns of Great Britain. It seemed to him (the Speaker) that the greatest service which King Edward rendered to the world was the reconciling of conflicting and jarring interests, and his work in this direction had a special value for the many creeds, races and castes that inhabited this country; for he had shown them how much might be done by friendly intercourse and conversation, and by the exercise of the precious gift of sympathy. He was sure the proposition would be carried unanimously.

MOST COMMANDING PERSONALITY OF THE TIME.

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, seconding the resolution, associated himself heartily with the sentiments so admirably expressed by Sir Basil Scott. It was now more than a month since the evil tidings were borne in upon them with such terrible suddenness, and during that period much had been written and spoken about the late King. But more eloquent than all the tributes from press and platform was the feeling of utter dismay which manifested itself, when a reluctant world at length realised that King Edward was no more. In that supreme moment, the personality of the dead monarch stood out as it had never done before. It was felt that a great force had been removed from the world's politics, a force which stood for progress and civilisation alone the glorious paths of peace. In short, the universal feeling was that death had removed from our midst the most commanding personality of the time. Great as was the loss to the world, to the British Empire the loss was much greater. In a democratic age, prone to hysterical vapourings against kings and princes, King Edward proved himself the greatest justification of the monarchial principle in the English Constitution. If the Constitution of England was the envy of the world, the credit of it was due in no small measure to his late King and his august mother. But it was his late Majesty's connection with India that he (the speaker) would rather dwell upon at that moment. The deep-seated attachment of the Indian people to the throne and person of the Sovereign was now matter of history. It manifested itself in a remarkable manner on the death of Queen Victoria of revered memory. On a different occasion, where the air was full of trouble, their loyalty shone from out the surrounding gloom and made a deep and lasting impression upon their present Majesties. And now that the King whom the older generation knew personally was no more, they had once again shown to the world, that despite anarchy and outrage, the great heart of India was sound at the core. And while the traditions that animated the Royal Family lived and continued this vast Empire would yeild to none in its loyalty and homage to the Throne. Having expressed their heartfelt sorrow at the demise of their late beloved Sovereign, they respectfully offered their sincere condolence to His Gracious Majesty King George V, the Queen-Mother, and the Royal Family on this lamentable event. They humbly begged to assure them that India felt it as a personal loss, and that the diverse races and creeds of this country were animated by the same feelings which animated the hearts of the British people at home and abroad.

The Hon'ble Sir V. D Thakersey, supporting the resolution, said that it seemed to him that many words from him were hardly necessary when the feelings of all present there were quite in accord with the sentiments of the resolution. His late Majesty had given his best for the welfare and progress of the people over which he ruled. When he visited India as Prince of Wales, he won the hearts of the people of this country and from that time he continued to take a deep interest in their welfare. On his accession he not only confirmed the great charter granted by Queen Victoria of blessed memory, but saw its principles further extended for the benefit of the people. It was with deep emotion that he (the speaker) supported the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. K. G. Montesath in further supporting the resolution said he was very much pleased that they were thus met together that evening to record their tribute of expressed sorrow and of respectful condolence at the lamented death of their Sovereign King-Emperor, and therefore, he rose to support the resolution which had been put to the meeting by Sir Basil Scott and seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy. In submitting the proposal, these gentlemen had fittingly dwelt on the satisfaction in which His Majesty King Edward was held by his subjects and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey had ably enlarged on the wonderful rule of their late Emperor of India. It therefore left him (the speaker) little to add, though he did think as loyal citizens of one of the greatest cities of the British Empire they need not argue here what pleas they took on the list, but as citizens of one of the very largest cities in the vast dominions of their late King-Emperor, he said he thought assuredly their privilege, as well as their duty to pay respectful homage to the memory of one who was so great and who so undoubtedly lived for the good of his people. King Edward ruled not by power alone, but also by affection, for, the interest of the nation, of his subjects throughout the Empire —and not least so in India—lay at his heart, and they knew that he worked to the very last moments of consciousness in these interests. In their advancement and prosperity, evident in so many ways in Bombay, they might well as citizens acknowledge the rule of their late Sovereign King,—the Peacemaker; and in sending their condolences to the Royal Family, they could well hope the mantle of his father would fall on their new King—George V. —and that peace may long reign and that internal peace might bring India and all the dependencies of their great Empire into even closer union and happier contentment with the Motherland.

The Hon'ble Mr. M. Jinnah further supported the resolution. He said it was an occasion of great and deep mourning and words or language were not adequate to express their feelings. One fact was manifestly exhibited in this meeting where they found men belonging to different communities, and fissionalities all united in mourning the death of their great and beloved Sovereign King Edward. Whatever difference of opinion there might be as regarded other matters, there was no doubt about this fact, that the people of India were loyal to the throne and person of the King. Speaking on behalf of Mahomedans, he would say that the Mahomedan community would yield to none other in their attachment and loyalty towards the English throne. Throughout the country, the Mahomedans felt deeply the loss of the good and great Sovereign King Edward.

CIVIL SERVANTS' REGRET.

The Hon'ble Sir John Muir Mackenzie further supporting the resolution said that when he came down to attend the meeting he was unaware that he would be called upon to speak before them. He had come as an ordinary citizen to join with his fellow-citizens in expressing their great sorrow at the calamitous event of the death of King Edward. But since he had been asked to say a few words on the occasion, he could not be backward in doing so. The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah had referred to the representative character of the meeting, and he (the speaker) might humbly represent the large and important class of his Majesty's subjects—the servants of the Crown The Prime Minister had recently said that King Edward had never shirked his duties and had always placed public duties before everything else. This trait of His Late Majesty's character specially appealed to the Civil Servants of this country. There was another trait of King Edward's character to which the Prime Minister and Mr. Balfour had referred and to which he (the Speaker) wished to draw the attention of the meeting, and it was that if a man did his duty he received the King's support. It did not matter what party the man belonged to.

AN APPEAL TO BOMBAY.

Continuing Sir John Muir-Mackenzie said he had heard much eloquent and fine speaking on the occasion of the death of King Edward. He had heard the same eloquent speaking, the same fine expressions of sorrow and the same protestations of the loyalty on the occasion of Queen Victoria's death. But did their deeds on that occasion square with their words? Was the amount of money that was subscribed to her memorial worthy of their regard for Queen Victoria? Could anybody say it was so? He concluded with expressing his earnest hope that Bombay would rise to the occasion and raise a memorial worthy of the undoubtedly warm feelings which they entertained for His Late Majesty, a memorial which would reflect credit on their city.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Sir Sassoon David then moved the following resolution :—

"That with a view to perpetuating, in a suitable manner, the memory of the late King Edward VII, Emperor of India, subscriptions be invited from the public of this Presidency; that a Committee consisting of the following gentlemen be appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and deciding upon the form of memorial and that the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr Morarji Nagotam Gokaldas, Dr Stanley Reed, LL D, and Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia be appointed Secretaries.

SIR SASSOON DAVID.

In moving the resolution, Sir Sassoon David said: Your Excellency,—It has fallen to my lot to move the following resolution :—"That with a view to perpetuating in a suitable manner, the memory of the late King Edward VII, Emperor of India, subscriptions be invited from the Public of this Presidency; that a committee consisting of the gentlemen named be appointed for the purpose of collecting subscriptions and deciding upon the form of the memorial; and that the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Morarji Nagotam Gokaldas, Dr. Stanley Reed, LL. D., and Mr. Jamsetji Ardeshir Wadia be appointed secretaries." The illustrious and revered monarch who has passed to his rest aroused in us feelings of the highest admiration, not so much for the mighty power he handled with such consummate tact, as for his wide knowledge of mankind, his catholic sympathy with his fellow man of whatever colour, caste or creed, his supreme devotion to duty and his love and labour in the cause of humanity. We, assembled in this hall to-day, are toilers and have come together to find suitable means of recognizing the virtues of him who was markedly a toiler for the welfare of his fellows. I am unable to adequately express to you the responsibility of the position in which I feel myself placed. I am called upon to move that the Presidency of Bombay perpetuate in a suitable manner the memory of King Edward. I have but poorly expressed my appreciation of our late and well-beloved King-Emperor but his worth needs no extolling. The Presidency is a vast one with unlimited possibilities of carrying into effect the object we now seek. Had I not felt confident that I was but the mouthpiece of a great section of the people of India anxious to lay bare the depth of its sorrow at our loss and hand to posterity a memorial which shall for all times mark the profoundness and genuineness of that feeling, I could not have consented to accept this responsibility. Not only are we to mark our appreciation of the benefits of a memorable reign, but we are afforded an unparalleled opportunity of inaugurating some great work of utility by a combined effort in a common cause which will confer lasting benefit on the Presidency itself. We are not only to honour our dead ruler, but to give posthumous effect to such a work as King Edward would have gloried in assisting. I emphasise this point so that we may realise in this Presidency the task we have put our hand to.

What form the memorial will ultimately take is not for us to consider at his meeting, but if I might digress for a moment, I would earnestly urge the claims of Bombay City as the most suitable centre for an All India Memorial. Calcutta was associated with India's memorial to Queen Victoria, and Bombay might justly lay claim to be associated in the same way with King Edward's memory. As I have said, this is somewhat beyond the scope of the present meeting, but I sincerely hope that the matter will receive proper consideration in the right quarter. What we are concerned with at the moment is the Presidency of Bombay and not Bombay the city alone. Whatever may become of the larger suggestion, Bombay must erect a suitable memorial. This city has a population of about one million people and to my mind we should be able to gather together easily a fund representing at least one rupee per head. That would give us ten lakhs of rupees for Bombay city. Of course, I recognize the fact that every member of the inhabitants of Bombay is not a well-to-do, but the majority are employed in large industrial concerns and other public services in which some organized effort might be made to give the lower classes an opportunity of participating in the fund in however small a degree. An employer himself, part from whatever other support he might give to the memorial might make up any deficiency there might be on an average of one rupee per head of his work-people. I merely throw this out as a suggestion. It is not enough that we should go into the mosques, temples and churches and shed tears; some permanent good work must be linked with our grief. Now is the opportunity for showing our loyalty and that will be the true measure of the sense of our loss. As to the form of the memorial, the general feeling, so far as I can gauge it in the hospital ahead of me, is centred in the growth of the island for the benefit of the poorer classes. That object has all my sympathy. Another suggestion is for a technological institution, but I think the first is the more useful purpose, and it is a class of work with which our late King was intimately associated throughout his active life. But for either of these purposes, or any other suitable memorial, a large sum would be required. I therefore look to the Presidency to realize the importance of this occasion and to assist freely and wholeheartedly in the realization of a work which will not only do lasting honour to our late beloved King, but to ourselves.—(Applause).

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, seconding the resolution, said the manner in which the entire country had mourned the sad death of King Edward VII. was particularly significant, indicating as it did how deep-rooted the loyalty of the people of India was towards the throne and person of the Sovereign and how highly they appreciated the manifold benefits of British rule in India. It now remained for them to give a tangible shape to their feelings and raise a suitable memorial to perpetuate the name of the great King. He was confident that when the appeal for funds would be made to them, they would literally respond to the same. The question as to the form the memorial should take had been much discussed. There was bound to be considerable difference of opinion on the subject. He hoped His Excellency's suggestion in this connection would be borne in mind when the memorial was decided upon. He (the Speaker) might state as then that the ultimate shape the memorial would take would be one satisfactory to the public as well as appropriate and befitting the great King whose memory they proposed to commemorate. He trusted they would unanimously accept the resolution which he had the honour to second.

Sir D. M. Petit, supporting the resolution, said he fully trusted that the public of the Presidency would generously respond to the appeal of the Committee.

The resolution was carried.

On the motion of Dr. K. E. Dadachanji, seconded by Dr. A. G. Viegas, the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the Sheriff of Bombay for convening the meeting.

THANKING HIS EXCELLENCY.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna then proposed a cordial vote of thanks to His Excellency for presiding at the meeting. In doing so, Sir Bhalchandra said it was a solemn occasion on which it would be out of place to recount the various important measures which His Excellency had adopted for the benefit of the people of this Presidency. It would suffice to say that His Excellency had shown the greatest condescension in coming down from Poona to present personal inconvenience to share with them the great grief that they in this Presidency felt in common with the whole of the Empire on the loss of their beloved King-Emperor Edward VII. In Sir George Clarke they had a representative of His Imperial Majesty who deeply sympathised with the people and shared with their sorrows. It was for this reason that this vote of thanks should be carried unanimously.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy, seconding the resolution, said he was asked to second the Resolution which had been so ably put before them by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna. It was gratifying to see a meeting of the citizens of Bombay, called together on such a mournful occasion, presided over by the Governor of Bombay. When first approached on the subject, His Excellency readily consented to preside at their meeting, and by coming down amongst them this evening, he had given one more proof of his sympathy with the people under his care. His Excellency's presence there that night added considerably to the weight and importance of the meeting, and they could not have got a better or worthier leader to preside on this sad occasion. He (the Speaker) was sure they all had followed His Excellency's speech with great interest and attention, and he should like more particularly to remind them of the eloquent appeal he had made to them to raise a memorial, to the memory of the great Sovereign, whose loss they had met together to deplore, worthy of his high name, and the proud position of Bombay. He fully trusted and believed, the citizens of Bombay would heartily respond to His Excellency's appeal, and generously contribute towards the fund to raise a suitable memorial of His late Majesty, King Edward VII, that should be a credit to their city. Without any further remarks, he should now ask them to pass the vote of thanks to their esteemed Governor, for presiding at their meeting.

The motion was carried unanimously.

His Excellency in reply thanked the meeting for the manner in which they had carried the resolution. He would say that nothing short of a very serious illness would have kept him from attending.

His Excellency then announced that Sir Sassoon David had contributed Rs. 10,000, Sir Currimbhoy Rs. 5,000, Mr. Khetsey Khaisey Rs. 500, and Mr. Harnandrai Ramnarain Rs. 5,000, to the memorial fund.

The meeting then dispersed.

MADRAS MEMORIAL FUND.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The Government of Madras have requested the Accountant-General to instruct the Treasury Officers in all districts, on the application from the Collectors to open personal deposit accounts in the name of the Collector, or in that of some Government officer nominated by him, for the receipt of subscriptions raised in moffussil stations towards the Edward VII Memorial Fund, and to allow the funds thus deposited to be transmitted to the Bank of Madras, Madras, free of charge by remittance transfer receipts. Government Officers may accept membership of local committees in connection with the Fund, and may serve as channels for the receipt of subscriptions. There is no objection to Collectors and Divisional Officers convening and speaking at public meetings, but the Government are not in favour of their taking an active part in soliciting subscriptions. The Government also consider that it would be well to get the District Judge or a prominent non-official to preside at such meetings, and to get non-officials to act as the Honorary Secretaries of the local committees formed to receive subscriptions.

MADRAS, JUNE 15.

The first list of subscriptions to the Madras Memorial to King Edward published to-day, amounts to Rs. 19,758-8-0. The Maharajah of Bobbili subscribed Rs. 7,533, and the Kumara Rajah of Bobbili Rs. 1,000. Other subscribers of Rs. 1,000 each are the Governor, Messrs. Gordon Woodroffe and Co., Parry and Co., Best and Alfred, Young and Co., the Sheriff of Madras and Justice Krishnaswamy Iyer.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

BOMBAY GROUNDNUTS.

CULTIVATION OF SPANISH PEANUTS.

In a large part of the Deccan, the variety of groundnut known as Spanish Peanut is found to do well in the tracts where rainfall is insufficient to grow country groundnut as a rain-fed crop, or where for want of sufficient water in the wells, after September, such a late variety cannot be grown even as an irrigated crop. As a rainfed crop the Spanish peanut occupies the land for about three and a half months, while if irrigated the crop takes a fortnight more (as against six and a half months required by the country groundnut.)

Light well-drained soils are to be preferred. The land should be prepared by ploughing and harrowing just the same way as for the country variety of groundnut. It is advisable to put in about ten to fifteen cart-loads of farmyard manure which should be well worked into the soil.

When the soil has become soaked after two or three showers of the monsoon, the seed should be sown at the rate of about 120 lbs. of husked seed per acre, that is to say, seed from about 200 lbs. of unhusked nuts. This seed rate may appear to be unnecessarily high, but as the plant grows straight without spreading and as the nuts cluster near the root crown, it occupies very little space, and hence the necessity of sowing more thickly than with other groundnuts. The distance between two rows should be about six inches while that between the seeds in the row should be about five inches.

Weeds should never be allowed to grow in the field. It should be hand-weeded once or twice before the crop is in full flower.

Where rainfall is quiet insufficient for taking this as a rain-fed crop, this variety requires from two to four waterings. Waterings should be discontinued when the crop is about 3 to 3 1-4 months old.

Most of the nuts come up when the plants are pulled out. The field, however, should be gone over, to pick out the remaining nuts, after, harrowing it with one pair of bullocks in the case of a light soil or with two in the case of a heavy one.

Seed of this variety can be obtained in small amounts from the Superintendent, Agricultural College Farm, Poona.

THE RED ROT OF SUGARCANE.

As one walks through a field of sugarcane, one often sees here and there canes which have a peculiar shrivelled and shrunk appearance. This shrinking may be confined to the lower part of the cane or it may spread all over the cane so that it is unfit for crushing. One never sees, however, a case where the top of the cane shrivelled and the base sound. This is because the disease is due to a fungus which starts from the planted set and so attacks the lower parts first.

A fungus is a kind of plant that lives on other plants. It is made up of long white threads. These threads spread all through the sugarcane and sucK out food from the cane, thus causing it to shrivel. The fungus also causes another change. If a diseased cane is cut across, red streaks are seen in the inside. This is due to fungus. Even when the cane is not shrivelled, that is, before the disease has gone far, the red streaks will show the presence of the disease. Hence it is called red rot of sugarcane.

This disease spreads because people plant sets having the fungus inside. The fungus when grows through all the new canes that spring from this set. If the drainage of the field is bad then the diseased spreads very rapidly indeed, and may totally wreck a crop. If diseased canes are left lying about the field they may infect other canes near by. The longer a crop is kept in the ground the worse it gets; so if a diseased crop is ratooned the second crop will be worse than the first.

When one knows these things it is easy to see what the remedies must be.

1. In the first place, only healthy sets must be planted.

To ensure this, get sets, if possible, only from fields where the disease is absent. When planting, cut the cane into sets and look at the ends of each set. If there are red splatches seen in the ends of the set, do not plant it, but burn it instead. Never plant canes whole, for then you cannot tell whether the disease is present or not. Never plant even the apparently sound parts of a partially diseased cane.

2. Then, care must be taken not to give more water than necessary and to see that there is good drainage by means of deep ditches in the field and at the edges of the field.

3. Burn all badly diseased canes. If the disease has only just begun to attack a cane, cut off the diseased portion and burn it, and crush the rest.

4. A diseased crop should not be ratooned. Pull it up and burn it.

5. Land in which a diseased crop has stood should be thoroughly ploughed up and exposed to the sun for a month.

If these precautions are taken, the disease will probably never become serious.

In consequence of the wholesale desecration of graves in order to obtain human hair for export, the Canton Viceroy has decreed the death penalty for this offence.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

ROVERS vs. PAREL GYMKHANA.

A pointless draw resulted from the meeting between these teams on the Co-operage last evening, the struggle being fairly even with a slight advantage to the Parel side. The leading feature of the game was the strong defensive play on both sides, Walker, the Rovers' goalkeeper, playing brilliantly against, at times, very strong odds.

The teams were as follows :—

Parel—Goal, Fox; backs, Holtham and Topper, half backs, Zinke, Muir and Molenaux; forwards, W. Alcock, Farbisher, Lee, Major and S. Alcock.

Rovers—Goal, Walker; backs, Millar and Edwards; half-backs; Wesley, Loveridge and Mc Laughlin; forwards, Barnard, A. N. Other, Barwick, Lipscombe, and Robertson.

CRICKET.

G. I. P. STORES vs BOMBAY POLICE.

The above teams met on the Oval and the match resulted in a win for the former. The following are the scores :—

G. I. P. STORES C. C.

S H Sharp, b Gough	15
Shamrao, b Canty	24
C Malone, c O'Keiffe, b Bamber ...	41
J Cook, b Canty	9
P Shivram, c O'Keiffe, b Butterfield ...	49
S Alcock, not out	26
P Prescott, }	
W Alcock, }	
P Holtham, } Did not bat	
V Romer, }	
H Fox, }	
Extras ...	8
Total ...	172

BOMBAY POLICE.

F Gough, c Malone, b Shivram ...	2
S O'Keiffe, c and b Shivram ...	29
G Watson, b Shivram ...	0
L Canty, run out ...	2
G Bamber, run out ...	2
J Butterfield, b Shivram ...	0
Ginder, b Shivram ...	0
Newby, b Fox ...	0
Finan, c and b Fox ...	0
Spiers, not out ...	0
Colledge, c and b Fox ...	7
Extras ...	4
Total ...	46

GAUD SARASWAT CRICKET FIXTURES.

Sunday June 12—XI vs XVI, Home ground
Sunday June 19—Hindu Gymkhana, Out ground
Sunday June 26—Jolly Cricket Club
Sunday July 3—Mohamedan C C, Out ground
Saturday July 9—P and O S N Co's C C, Out ground
Sunday July 10—Bombay Young Cricketers, Home ground
Saturday July 16—Elphinstone College Gymkhana, Out ground
Sunday July 17—Chitrapore C C, Home ground
Saturday July 23—Y M C A, Home ground
Sunday July 24—Union C C, Home ground
Sunday July 31—Fort Jolly, C C, Home ground
Sunday August 7—Union C C, Home ground
Saturday August 13—Bombay Municipality, Out ground
Sunday August 14—New Hindoo C C, Out ground
Sunday August 21—Young Hindoo C C, Home ground
Sunday August 28—Saraswat Union C C, Home ground
Saturday September 3—Y M C A (Return), Out ground
Sunday September 4—Deccan Gymkhana, Poona ground
Monday September 5—Poona Young Cricketers, Poona ground
Sunday September 11—New Shiwaji C C, Home ground
Sunday September 18—Dadwadeya C C, Home ground
Sunday September 25—Friends' Union C C, Out ground
Saturday October 1—National Bank C C, Out ground
Sunday October 2—Young Hindu C C (Return), Out ground

TRIANGULAR MATCHES :—

Thursday, Friday, Saturday, September 15, 16, 17—Hindus vs Parsees
Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, September 20, 21, 22—Presidency vs Winners

YOUNG HINDU CRICKET FIXTURES.

Saturday June 18—Wilson College Gymkhana
Sunday June 19—Parsee Gymkhana
Sunday June 26—Bombay Young Cricketers
Saturday July 2—Y M C A C C
Sunday July 3
Saturday July 9—Bombay Gymkhana
Sunday July 10—New Shivaji C C
Saturday July 23—G I P Railway Stores C C
Sunday July 24—Mahomedan C C
Sunday July 31—Islam Gymkhana
Saturday August 6—Elphinstone C C
Sunday August 7—St Xavier College Gymkhana
Saturday August 13—N B & C I Ry C C
Sunday August 14—Friends' Union C C
Sunday August 21—Gawd Saraswat C C
Saturday August 27—Elphinstone College Gymkhana
Saturday September 3—Parel Gymkhana
Sunday September 4—New Hindu C C
Saturday September 17—Y M C A C C (return)
Sunday September 25—Jolly C C
Saturday October 1—Parel Gymkhana (return)
Sunday October 2—Gawd Saraswat C C (return

TRIANGULAR MATCHES :

September 15, 16, 17—Parsees vs Hindus
September 20, 21, 22—Winners vs Presidency

THE METHODS OF EUGENICS.

Dr. C. W. Saleeby has just issued his Eugenic Programme, which is slightly modified from that which he presented to the Sociological Society in February last. He writes :—

Terminology.—Eugenics may be most briefly defined as the principle of selection for parenthood. The person who believes in this principle, we may call a Eugenist; when selection occurs in the wrong direction, we may call the process dys-genic; the eugenic process, we may distinguish as positive, negative, and preventive, being respectively the encouragement of parenthood on the part of the worthy, the discouragement of parenthood on the part of the unworthy, and the protection of healthy stocks from the racial poisons. For convenience, we may discuss the methods of eugenics under these headings, and under each of these headings, we shall find certain methods which, as it seems to me, we are to reject, others which we must question, and others which we must accept. The distinction between positive, negative, and preventive eugenics is, of course, only categorical, and our methods may overlap.

The methods of Positive Eugenics—

A. Rejected.—The stud-farm, mating by police, and anything else that involves the destruction of marriage.

B. Questioned.—Bonuses for children.

C. Accepted.—Marriage duly reformed by law and by public opinion, this including Divorce Law Reform. "Education for parenthood" of youth of both sexes, appealing to both through religion, to boys, especially perhaps through patriotism, and to girls especially through the ideal of womanhood.

The methods of Negative Eugenics—

A. Rejected.—The lethal chamber, the permission of infant mortality, the production of abortion. Eugenics is selection for parenthood, not selection for life. Every human life is to be considered sacred from its beginning which is the moment of conception. These proposals all miss the point of eugenics. "Mutilative surgery" rejected because superfluous.

B. Questioned.—Marriage certificates.

C. Accepted—Sterilisation of the unfit (I) by Rentoul's method; (II) by the Rontgen Rays?

Segregation of the unfit—

Sterilisation will be employed as the most humane measure where segregation is unnecessary. Segregation will be employed whenever an individual, even apart from possible parenthood, is unfit to form a member of the community.

We must distinguish between marriage and parenthood. To the responsible person who, for one reason or other, is eugenically unworthy, marriage without parenthood may be permitted. There are many such contemporary instances. But marriage even without parenthood must be forbidden in cases of, for instance, uncured venereal disease.

The method of Preventive Eugenics—

Measures preventive against the racial poisons, especially alcohol, venereal disease, and lead. Such measures partly educative and partly legislative.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 15.

The Bombay monsoon has strengthened very considerably, and the rainfall has been nearly general and locally heavy over the whole country, except Bombay and Madras, the Deccan, the West of the United Provinces, Rajputana and the areas to the North-West.

Akyab had six inches; Myitkyina, Jessore and Chaibassa, two; Dibrugarh, three; Gauhati, Saugar Islands, Sambalpur and Cawnpore, one and a half; Ranchi and Sutna, five; Bareilly, Nagpur, Raipur, Chakrata and Muktesar, two; Allahabad, Amraoti, Hosshangabad, Jubbulpore, Seoni and Chanda, one; Jaipur, four; Cuddalore, one and a half.

Forecast.—Slight extension of the rainfall is likely in the North-West of India.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade	Byculla	Colaba	Fort
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered ...	3·83	3·43	4·42	2·83
Wednesday, 15th June ...	0·36	0·35	0·24	0·35
Total ...	4·19	3·83	4·66	3·18
Same date last year ...	6·88	5·95	7·03	6·44

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., OUMBALLA HILL.

June 15.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg. Total 1909.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Oumballa.	0 49	3 97	1 92	7 11

S. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall ganged during the week ending Saturday (8 a.m.), 11th June 1910 :—

	In. cts.		In. cts.
Bandora ...	2 79	Wadhwan ...	...
Panjoo ...	3 10	Dabhoe ...	6 75
Valtumana ...	1 91	Sevalia ...	2 95
Palghar ...	2 21	Godhra ...	1 86
Gholvad ...	2 60	Patri ...	1 27
Daman ...	6 25	Limkheta ...	1 33
Bulsar ...	4 79	Dohad ...	1 73
Nansari ...	1 78	Amargarh ...	0 10
Surat ...	2 28	Rutlam ...	2 61
Mim ...	3 93	Nagda ...	3 48
Broach ...	1 2	Rajpardi ...	2 2
Baroda ...	4 55	Bardoli ...	4 70
Mahmadabad ...	5 7	Mandbar ...	0 41
Ahmedabad ...	2 68	Nardana ...	1 32
Viramgam ...	0 53		

Appended on Wednesday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Name of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June 80 date.
Bushire (14th) ...	89·6	83·6	...	...
Jask ...	?	83·3	...	...
Muskat (14th) ...	88·3	83·0	...	...
Multan ...	111·3	88·0	...	...
Rawalpindi ...	111·9	83·4	...	0·87
Lahore ...	114·4	91·2	...	0·33
Sirsa ...	112·3	94·1	...	0·66
Ambala ...	109·5	85·0	...	0·10
Delhi ...	108·7	85·2	...	...
Agra ...	109·0	82·0	...	0·19
Mainpuri ...	108·3	77·5	0·12	0·12
Jhansi ...

BY THE WAY..

THE BUILDER OF THE "THUNDERER."

In the service of the Thames Ironworks Shipbuilding and Engineering Company there is a remarkable man, says Mr. Keighley Snowden in the June number of the "Pall Mall Magazine." He has been building ships for forty years, and is the son of a man who built and designed ships for sixty-five years in the same service. At eighteen he began to compile a handbook for naval architects, shipbuilders, and marine engineers, which was the first book of its kind; and in four years' time he had completed it, 750 pages of technical calculations having to do with strength and weights and mathematical formulæ. He wrote the tables in a fine penmanship, with figures the size of small type, page for page. This book, in its ninth edition, is still the standard work of its kind; and its author, Mr. Clement Mackrow, is building the Thunderer.

HEBREW NOT A DEAD TONGUE.

According to the "Sunday at Home," Hebrew in its pure Biblical form is increasingly becoming a spoken language. For some time past this has been the case in Palestine, where even children can be heard using Hebrew in their play, and quite naturally, Dr. Wheeler tells that hearing a Jewess speaking Hebrew he expressed surprise, and she told him that in the colonies around Jerusalem the use of Hebrew as a living tongue was more and more becoming "de rigueur." It has been proposed that a Hebrew quarterly should be published, and that Hebrew literature should be created and developed suitable to the special conditions prevailing in England.

LIQUOR CONSUMPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

According to the statistical reports of the sales of alcoholic liquors in the United States for the first nine months of the present fiscal year, there has been an increase of over 200,000 gallons per day in that time. Considering the widespread efforts to prevent the sales of liquor through the adoption of restrictive legislation, these figures must be deemed remarkable. It is alleged that the restrictions upon the sale of malt liquors over a great expense of territory, especially in the Southern States, have led to the substitution of the more portable and more fiery spirits.

A BOOKMAKER'S BUSY BUSINESS.

A statement made in a police-court case at St. Helens will give some idea of the extent of betting in some of the provincial towns of England. The Town Clerk, who prosecuted, said the defendant's premises were raided, and the police found 8,580 telegrams referring to £5,740 bets between 1905 and 1910; 4,087 slips, referring to 21,041 bets; several books referring to 96,827 bets; 137 sheets, referring to 45,634 bets, and 282 letters. There were also credit slips for payment to a Bolton bank of £5,267 and slips for paying into a St. Helens bank £11,771, and counterfoil checks for money paid out between 1907 and 1909 of £8,435. On May 4 and 5 the premises were watched, and on those two days 101 people made bets of 6d. each, 171 at 1s. each, two at 8s., and one at 17s. 6d. In addition, books referring to the two days had a large number of bets entered.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AS SCOTSMAN.

It has been demonstrated in the "Scottish Historical Review" that ex-President Roosevelt has a more decided ancestral connexion with Scotland than with Holland:—"While on the paternal side the President is directly descended from Claes (Nicolas) van Roosevelt, who settled in America in 1649, with no admixture of other nationalities save in his grandmother, Margaret Barnhill, of Anglo-American origin; on the maternal side he can claim kinship with the purely Scottish families of Stobo, Bulloch of Baldernock, Irvine of Cults, Douglas of Eilquhillie, and Stewart. His mother, Martha Bulloch, was the direct descendant of the Rev. Archibald Stobo, who accompanied the Darien Expedition from Scotland in 1699, was wrecked at Charleston, and remained there, becoming one of the pioneers of Presbyterianism in America." It is through Jean Stobo, the daughter of the above-named Rev. Archibald Stobo, who died 1740-1741, that ex-President Roosevelt owes his first relationship to Scotland.

A NEW VEGETABLE.

Horticulturists in England are turning tardy attention to the possibility of finding a new vegetable in the ground-nut, which, though of excellent flavour and wholesome for food, is disregarded by all, but "pigs and children." Ground-nuts, otherwise called "arnuts" or "earth-chestnuts," have been from time immemorial a favourite delicacy with village boys, who are now generally barred from searching for them in the glades of woods, where they grow best, by kill-joy gamekeepers. In Gerarde's time their merits were well known, and they grew profusely "almost everywhere" around London, especially in "a field adjoining Highgate, on the right side of the village, and likewise in the next field to the conduits neads by Maribone, near the way that leads to Paddington from London."

THE ANCESTRY OF AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

The tracing by the "Scottish Historical Review" of Mr. Roosevelt's maternal ancestry back to the Scottish family of Stobo is a reminder that the ex-President himself, speaking in 1905 at a New York banquet, claimed relationship with Ireland, and directly with the O'Briens and the O'Neills, his Irish ancestors, he said, having emigrated to Pennsylvania from Ireland in the seventeenth century. There have been five other Presidents of Scoto-Irish descent—Jackson, Buchanan, Arthur, McKinley, and Knox Polk—and fourteen of direct English decent, beginning with Washington and ending with President Taft. Of the twenty-six Presidents who have held office all except two had a British ancestry, and, curiously enough, Holland supplies the only Continental connexion with the Presidency of the United States, in the persons of Mr. Roosevelt and Van Buren, who held office from 1837 to 1841.

DR. GRIFFITH THOMAS FOR CANADA.

Evangelical Churchmen in Oxford will sustain serious loss by the migration to Canada of Dr. Griffith Thomas, the learned Principal of Wycliffe Hall, who has volunteered to take charge of a similar seminary connected with the University of Toronto. Newman rather spitefully remarks in the "Apologia" that "the Evangelicals have never been able to breathe freely in Oxford" because "the atmosphere is too intellectual." The taunt was untrue for a party that possessed two such able protagonists as Dr. Griffith Thomas and Mr. Foster Carter, the accomplished rector of St. Aldate's. Dr. Thomas will be remembered by many Londoners as a former incumbent of Portman Chapel, which has since been transformed into St. Paul's, Portman-square.

KING EDWARD AND THE RAILWAYS.

The "Railway Magazine" recalls that his late Majesty was a familiar figure on nearly every main line in the three kingdoms, and his keen interest in the welfare of the railway industry, as well as his solicitude for the well-being of railway officers and servants, were frequently demonstrated. When Prince of Wales he opened the Mersey Tunnel Railway in 1886, and the Forth Bridge in 1890. He also identified himself with the inauguration of electric railways in his Capital opening the first section of the City and South London Railway in December 1890, and the Central London Railway in June 1900. After his accession to the throne he opened new dock extensions at Cardiff, Avonmouth, and Swansea; and the last important railway function at which he was present was the opening in July 1906 of the King Edward VII. Bridge over the River Tyne.

ROYAL TRAINS.

Last year the railways forming the East Coast Route combined in building another Royal train, the late Sovereign's private saloon being built at the works of the Great Northern Railway at Doncaster. The South-Eastern and Chatham Railway built in 1902 a Royal train of four vehicles for the use of the King and Queen. The most frequent railway journeys made by King Edward were between London (St. Pancras) and Wolferton the Great Eastern Railway Station on the Lynn and Hunstanton branch, serving Sandringham, his Norfolk home. There are many railway officials, both in Great Britain and on the Continent, who prize distinctions and mementoes bestowed on them by the late King.

THE TWO SERVICES.

TRAINING OF MIDSHIPMEN.

Exactly two years have elapsed since the first batch of midshipmen entered under the new scheme went afloat, and it is gratifying to have the official assurance that "they are making satisfactory progress in acquiring professional knowledge." Reports from the captains of ships in which the new scheme officers are serving show, however, that there is, to quote from an Admiralty Letter just issued, "considerable diversity in the manner in which the midshipmen's instruction is carried out in different ships." With a view, therefore to securing general uniformity, their Lordships have issued more precise instructions than these promulgated when the first of the new scheme entries went to sea, the object being to ensure that when midshipmen have completed their course of training at sea they will be fit, without further instruction, to perform satisfactorily all the duties which may be required of a sub-lieutenant or lieutenant in seamanship, gunnery, torpedo, navigation, and engineering. This is to be achieved by a combination of two methods. In the first place, midshipmen are to be attached to the several officers of their ships for fixed periods, during which they will take part in what the officers do in the performance of their respective, duties; and secondly, they are to be given systematic instruction both in theory and practice.

FITNESS FOR RESPONSIBILITY.

Upon these fundamental principles the young officers are to obtain the groundwork of their professional training. In regard to specialisation, the Admiralty emphasise the importance of care being taken that midshipmen are usually employed and fully understand the intention and character of the work. Specialist officers to whom midshipmen are attached are to be held responsible for this, as also for inculcating in those under their charge the habit of responsibility which, the Admiralty explain, "is essential to the formation of their character as naval officers." In order that this indispensable part of the training may be cultivated in the highest degree, fitness for responsibility is to be tested by delegating responsible duties to midshipmen whenever possible, the officers in charge watching closely the manner in which they are discharged. "Even if mistakes are occasionally made," adds the Admiralty Letter, "this will better than that officers should shrink from giving responsibility to midshipmen."

SEQUENCE OF SPECIALISED TRAINING.

The method to be followed when midshipmen are appointed to ships from the training cruisers must be tested to find out its adaptability to the conditions of life afloat. At first the new scheme officers will serve in large ships in which there are senior midshipmen and a naval instructor. At the end of a year each midshipman will be sent to another ship not carrying an instructor, and ultimately to a third ship with an instructor. In connection with this division of service into three periods, there will be a similar number of sections for training in the rotation as follows:—(1) Seamanship and general deck duties; (2) gunnery, torpedo, and navigation; (3) engineering seniors and juniors working together as far as practicable. In addition there will be opportunities provided for attending lectures on professional subjects and voluntary study is also to be encouraged. Such are the salient features of the most important official document that has been issued on naval training since the inception of the scheme.

THE LATEST AMERICAN BATTLESHIPS.

While attention has during the last few months been so closely rivetted on the progress of the two great rival fleets in Europe as to exclude detailed attention to the plans of other countries from the mind of the layman, America has been making great strides, both in respect to the tonnage and armament of her latest capital ships. The sister battleships "Florida" and "Utah" are both formidable battleships which will have the pennant at their mastheads and be in the fighting line in a few months. They each displace 21,825 tons, and carry ten 12-inch guns as a primary armament, the same as our own "Dreadnoughts" and supper "Dreadnoughts" up to the present. All these guns are carried at a commanding height, the pair in the foremost turret being 33 feet above the waterline; while the second pair are carried 7 feet higher. The guns of the secondary battery of these ships are more powerful than the torpedo-resisting 4-inch guns of the British ships, as 5-inch guns are carried by the American vessels. The ships are nearly 522 feet long and just over 88 feet beam and draw about 28 feet of water at ordinary times. They are driven by four screw Parsons turbines at a speed of 20 3-4 knots by engines of 28,000 horse power. The boilers are of the Babcock-Wilcox type with the furnaces fitted to burn both coal and oil and the fuel carried is 2,500 tons of coal and 400 tons of oil. All the eight 12-inch guns can be fired on either broadside, but the bow and stern fire is thus limited to four guns of 12-inch calibre and four of 5-inch calibre. The armour plan is very complete and effective, the main belt being over 8 feet wide and 11 inches thick amidships, and above this is a second belt. The secondary battery is protected by armour 6 1 2 inches thick. Behind these two come even more powerful first line ships.

TERRITORIAL MACHINERY.

The issue of the regulations dealing with the three categories of the Territorial Reserve and with Cadet Units may be said to complete that great machinery of the Second Line which will for ever be associated with Mr. Haldane's name. One is afraid, that the principle of voluntary service is insufficient to keep this machinery working at the pressure desirable in the interests of national security. This, however, is due to no organic or other defects in Mr. Haldane's plans and is capable of being remedied at such time as the inhabitants of these islands have realised their position. From twelve to fifty years of age, and in some cases still longer, there is now a place for everyone who aspires to take part in the primary duty of a citizen—the defence of his native land. The regulations have been issued provisionally, and reports on their working will be submitted in six months' time, when changes in matters of detail may be expected; but in regard to essentials, they would appear to have been carefully and efficiently drawn up. Certain points are obscure, chiefly by reason of the large amount of authority to make rules and regulations wisely delegated to the County Associations. The Technical Reserve, too, which appears to be designed to gain its first experience of military life and routine on the outbreak of war seems hardly to fill under such conditions a particularly satisfactory role, or one that could not be improved upon.

A FLAME KILLER.

Certain experiments have been recently carried out with a view to finding a substance that would extinguish flashes at the muzzle of guns and rifles. These have been so far successful as to have encouraged Mr. Marten Hale, well known in connection with his invention of the rifle grenade, to give recently a demonstration at Messrs. Eley's works to a few individuals interested in the matter, and who included among them the Austrian, German, and French Military Attaches. The incorporation of a flame-killer with the powder charge is no new idea, but to its carrying out there are certain objections of which the chief are (1) the alteration in the rate of burning of the powder which would occur if it were watered down by another non-explosive material intimately mixed with it, and (2) the deleterious effect on the chemical stability of the powder which would be certain to take place in the drying process, and which would be particularly pronounced in the case of cordite, the larger sizes of which take some weeks to dry. These objections Mr. Hale gets over by means of a chemical substance presenting the appearance of a whitish crystalline powder, and which it is in no way necessary to bring in contact with the charge. Were such to be done it would, being neutral, produce no effect, but as a matter of fact a certain proportion of it, roughly, equal to some 20 per cent. of the powder, is wrapped in ordinary cigarette paper and inserted into the loaded cartridge case. Cordite, it is almost needless to add, owing to its shape, permits this to be done with ease.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot 83, Farringdon Road, London England.

TRADE MARK 'VANA BRAND TONIC WINE

The powerful and rapid action of this pure, wholesome nerve tonic, renders it

THE IDEAL RESTORATIVE

in mental and physical exhaustion and disorders of the nervous system. It restores strength and appetite after illness and fortifies the system against Malaria and other tropical fevers.

Obtainable at all Pharmacies, Dispensaries and Stores

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THE LADIES' CORNER.

MOURNING HATS.

Some of the prettiest of the new mourning hats are made in a wide-brimmed shape which shades the eyes and curves down a little at the sides, while at the back the brim is turned up sharply and caught against the crown with draperies of tulle, arranged in a number of soft loops, quite indefinite in shape, but very effective as a mass of black. A charming hat, made in this shape, looks very well, carried out in black crinoline, and arranged with a fairly high crown, trimmed at the back with loops of tulle, in the manner already described, and having the front of the crown draped with straight folds of tulle, drawn through two oval buckles formed of tiny black silk roses. Another very becoming hat in a somewhat similar shape has the brim caught against the crown at the back with bows of black silk ribbon very smartly tied, while the front of the hat is filled in with a full ruche of black silk and velvet pansy blossoms.

FOR EVERYDAY WEAR.

For everyday wear the large French sailor shapes remain unrivalled, and they are likely to be worn all through the summer, since they give a comfortable amount of protection to the eyes, while they are also very generally becoming. Made in fine black straw, they look best when they are trimmed quite simply with a band and bow of black velvet ribbon. They are sometimes arranged, however, with a more elaborate kind of decoration, in the shape of a full ruche of black silk poppies and poppy-buds, intermingled with black velvet foliage. The cloche shapes seem to be coming back into favour, in spite of their close resemblance to inverted wastepaper baskets, and it cannot be denied that, although they are frankly ugly in themselves, they are becoming to certain types of face and styles of coiffure. One of these cloche hats, in black Tagel straw, is trimmed on one side towards the front with a cluster of black ostrich feathers, the stems of which are held by a jetted clasp, while another chapeau of similar shape has for sole adornment a big bunch of black oats, rising out of a chou of black soft satin.

TWO LADIES IN TIBET.

Adventurous Journey by Missionaries.

IN "Travel and Exploration" appear the first part of an interesting account of the adventures of two lady missionaries in Tibet. The account given of Tibetan distrust of foreigners and the habits of the people is simply confirmatory of what other travellers have said. The expedition took place in 1906, when the Tibetans across the frontier of Nepaul, near which the ladies were stationed, had somewhat relaxed their vigilance, and accordingly it was felt that this was the time for repeating the attempts already made several times to get into the Forbidden Land. These attempts all failed, except one, when the writer and another lady missionary (not the one who accompanied her in 1906) penetrated to Taklakot in disguise. The party was very small, consisting of the leaders, three servants; and four coolies, with two riding ponies and five yaks and jibboos. They crossed by the Lipu Pass, 16,800 feet high, which can be ridden over. The people had received them well, sending them sticks of wood (most precious and valuable in Tibet, where it is so scarce) and coarse flour or rice.

A VISIT TO A MONASTERY.

On the Taklakot ridge was a monastery which they visited. Being only women, they were not received very ceremoniously. No robes of honour were put on, and the Abbot and Jongpen had not even taken the trouble to wash. The monastery was the residence of the Jongpen, and crowd of people collected to watch the ladies approach it—the first white women who had ever been there. The writer says:—

We had gathered together a few things to present to the Jongpen, among them soap. One of a more enlightened country than Tibet might have taken offence at the suggestion implied in presenting such an article. . . . It is a solemn fact that some Tibetans never bathe from the cradle to the grave. . . . The other gifts presented to the Jongpen were a pair of folding scissors, a bottle of smelling salts, some dried fruit, and a Gospel and Catechism in Tibetan.

Efforts were made to prevent the ladies from going beyond Taklakot, the Abbot of the monastery and the Jongpen being evidently fearful lest the sacred waters of the lake near should be defiled by the touch of foreign women. It was finally settled that they might go, but must not touch the water. The writer comments on the change which had taken place in the Tibetans since their former visit to them in disguise.

Then they were afraid to touch our pictures: after we were stopped we were jealously guarded lest we should advance another step and we were strictly forbidden to take away any impressions of the country with us. Mr. Savage Landor's camera plates were buried in the ground for fear some magic was attached to them. Now they gave us carte blanche to go and do as we pleased.

AERIAL MAP.

Need of Charts of England for Airmen.

In connection with the trials of the new Army airship at Farnborough the need has arisen for the immediate preparation of an aerial map of England indicating natural harbours for airships and the prevailing winds in various districts.

"Until we have such a map," the assistant superintendent of the Government balloon factory Mr. T. Ridge, explained to a Press representative "we are compelled to restrict our flights to comparatively brief journeys out from our garage on Farnborough Common and back again. Had we a map showing us a number of safe shelters all over the country we could make for one of them if the wind freshened dangerously, and lie there safely at anchor until the weather improved.

"Without such a guide we cannot venture far afield; a descent in a high wind on exposed ground would most probably lead to the destruction of the airship. Germany is busy with an aerial map; England should certainly have one, seeing that cross-country flights will soon become frequent.

"It would be an admirable thing were the provincial aero clubs and people interested in airmanship to take concerted action to prepare such a map. With a little organisation the country could be divided into sections and quickly surveyed from the airman's point of view. The data we want are briefly:—The position of disused quarries, thirty or forty feet deep; large open clearings in wooded districts; deep valleys between hills; gravel or chalk pits and the prevailing wind.

"Many other highly useful details might also be marked upon the map, such as the existence of smooth landing places for aeroplainists. Such a map will become a necessity soon. Why not begin it now?"

It was certainly a good messenger who brought the news to your house that Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood "rich and red." This means so much to those who are thin, pale, feeble, weak, and nervous. After Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured you, carry the glad message to a friend or neighbor.

Perhaps you suffer from the effects of a warm climate. Prolonged warm weather seriously impairs the strength of many people. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate and cause that feeling of downhearted-ness and depression.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

is of the greatest use in such cases. Its purifying, strengthening, and upbuilding properties will be of inestimable value to you.

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(*Regd.*)

A new and very remarkable remedy for Rheumatism, Gout, Rheumatic Gout, and enlargements of the joints, lumbago, sciatica and all inflammatory diseases of kindred nature. For years we have been supplying Capito Balm to the people of this community; every day the sale increases, and we never yet had one single complaint regarding it. It is a salve which is really a wonder when it comes to curing stiffness, reducing swelling and the like. Price per Pot, As. 8.

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Do you cough at nights? Do you have to sit up in bed to breathe? Are you troubled the livelong night through by a rasping, hacking, sharp cornered chunk in your throat? Every time you cough it seems as though your lungs were coming up? We can help you.

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Give safe, prompt and positive relief for a nerve racking, head-splitting headache. They Cure any Headache—mild or severe headaches—acute or chronic headaches—sick, nervous or neuralgic headaches—are peedily relieved by these small, easy-to-take tablets. As 12 per bottle.

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X 40237	Jesu, Lover of my Soul...	... " " "
X 40310	Raymond Overture ...	... " " "
X 40326	March of the Giants ...	" " "
X 40327	Amina	... " " "
X 40328	Selection from "Faust"	... " " "
X 40329	Torchlight March ...	" " "
X 40331	Selection from "Aida"	... " " "
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X 40823	The Compton March ...	" " "
X 40342	Bill Simmons Two-Step	... " " "
X 40344	Convent Girls Waltz ...	" " "
X 40345	Womba Two-Step ...	" " "
X 40537	Fluffy Ruffles Two-Step	... " " "
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X 42884	Good Company ...	... Mr. Peter Dawson
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X 42617	The Star of Bethlehem	... " " "
X 43191	Robin, Pretty Robin	... Miss May Loveday
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X 42899	Come Down, Miranda	... " " "
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X 43190	I'm in love with the slide trombone ...	... " " "

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X 49290	High Life in Vienna (Whistling)...	Mons. Alexander
X 49319	Honeymoon Polka (Ocarina Solo)...	Mons. Tapiero

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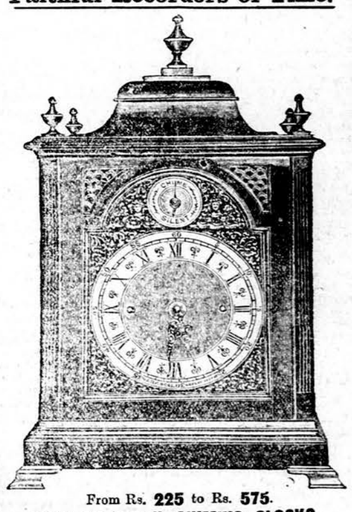

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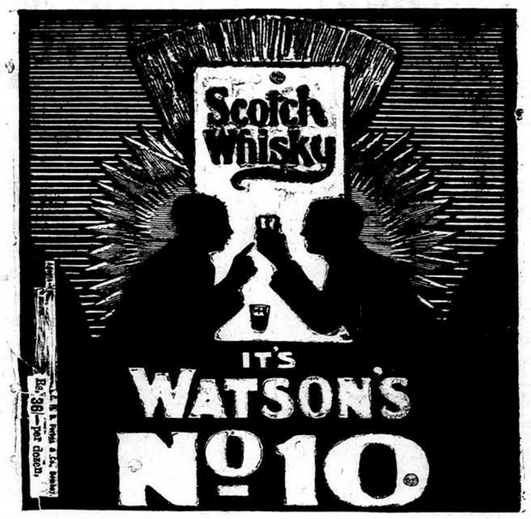

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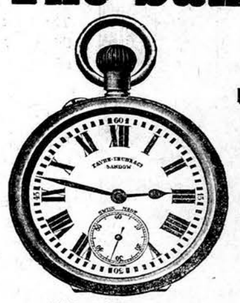

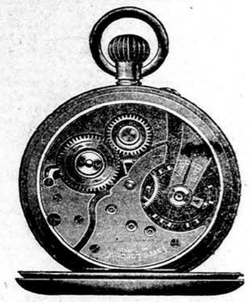

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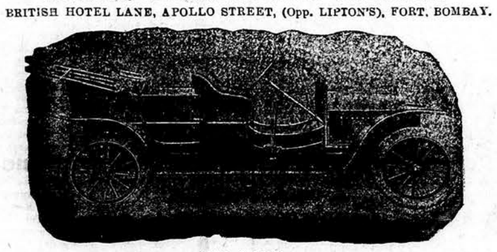

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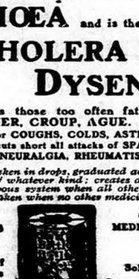

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